The AUGUST *Midmonthly* SURVEY

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Chicago Takes the Next Step
WILFRED S. REYNOLDS

Philosophy of a Case Worker
ALEXANDER JOHNSON

Aids to City Replanning
J. W. MANNING

Regionalism and the Future
CHARLES S. ASCHER

Three Score and Ten in 1931
GLADYS FISHER

30 cents a copy — 1931 — $5.00 a year

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

Vol. LXVI. No. 10 MIDMONTHLY August 15, 1931

CONTENTS

REGIONALISM CHARTING THE FUTURE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Charles S. Ascher* 460
THE MAGISTRATE TRIES SOCIAL WORK - - - - 461
THE MEANING OF MENTAL HEALTH - *Howard Becker* 462
THREE SCORE AND TEN IN 1931 - - - *Gladys Fisher* 463
CROSS SECTION OF HARD TIMES - - - *Helen Hill* 465
AIDS TO CITY REPLANNING - - - *J. W. Manning* 466
THE PHILOSOPHY OF A CASE WORKER - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Alexander Johnson* 468
SAVINGS FOR A CYCLONE CELLAR - *Rowland Haynes* 469
OVERALLS - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Pauline Leader* 470
CHICAGO TAKES THE NEXT STEP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - *Wilfred S. Reynolds* 471
SOCIAL PRACTICE - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 472
Baby's Place in the Home, Without Benefit of Politics, The Test of the Hoe, More Light in Chicago, Pamphlets —Some of them Free, The Budgeteers Find a Way, Parole Gets a Chance, The Last of a Job
HEALTH - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 473
French Dressing, Health in Camp, Psychiatric Trends, Financing the Patients, For Reference and Preservation, Posture and Physical Fitness, The Poster Urge Sets In
COMMUNITIES - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 475
Education and National Parks, Preparedness and City Planning, Profit Under the Housing Board, Repatriation at Government Expense, Sixteen Thousand Acres of Redwoods, Cooperation in Action
INDUSTRY - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 476
Wage Facts, Labor Leaders for Central America, Forty-eight Hours Plus, Straws on the Wind, When Children Get Hurt, Chinese Workers Learn
EDUCATION - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 478
Chicago Experiments, More About Football, A Bridge Between the Americas, Militarism in Ohio, New and Brief, For Correctional Administrators, Buffalo's New Program
WORK SHOP - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 479
How the Harrisburg Chest Did It, The Boston Plan of Recruiting
BOOKS - 481
COMMUNICATIONS - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 484
GOSSIP - 488

Files of The Survey will be found in public and college libraries. All issues are indexed in the Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature. Ask the Librarian.

The Gist of It

ALL over the world there's a demand that some superman give us a plan—a magical pink pill for pale business which we can take tonight and be well again in the morning. The discussion of regionalism at the Virginia Conference put a wholesome crimp in any such naive belief and gave a perspective which must inevitably color future proposals. The report of it on page 460 is by CHARLES S. ASCHER, an attorney, who is secretary of City Housing Corporation of New York.

HOWARD BECKER, who on page 462 defines mental health in positive terms and with its social as well as its individual implications, is associate professor of sociology at Smith College and has been editor of the reports on mental deficiency and health for the White House Conference.

GLADYS FISHER is the white hope of public welfare. Out of Vassar into the old Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy she went through the mill of field work for the New York State Charities Aid Association and, when the War came along, supervised the case work of the Westchester County Chapter of the American Red Cross. She has been identified with the whole development by which the Westchester County Department of Public Welfare has gained its place in the social work sun—first as director of the Department of Child Welfare and now, doubling as it were, as director of the Division of Old Age Security. Page 463.

HAVING studied the woman wage-earner's problems as a teacher at the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry and as the author of the report on that project published by the American Association for Adult Education, HELEN HILL made the inquiry into the effects of the depression on students of the Southern Summer School on which she reports, page 465.

THAT every effort should be made to rebuild "blighted areas" in cities is a generally accepted objective of city planners; that this can only be accomplished by the application of excess condemnation, zone condemnation and replotting is the view of many authorities. Mere words to the layman, these terms will take on meaning after a reading of the article on page 466 by J. W. MANNING, associate professor of political science and director of the Municipal Research Bureau at the University of Kentucky.

NO one has a richer background for the philosophy of a social case worker than UNCLE ALEC JOHNSON (page 468), for he was a case worker before the thing had a name and has been at it for the greater part of his long and fruitful life which will measure up to eighty-five years come next January 2.

OUT of his experience as vice-chairman of the Governor's Committee on Unemployment and Relief which raised five million dollars in Chicago last winter, ROWLAND HAYNES sets forth (page 469) a plan whereby social workers may begin now to help build serviceable cyclone cellars against future depressions. The article is taken from a paper read before the Missouri Conference of Social Work.

AS a sensitive, handicapped child of fourteen, PAULINE LEADER got her "working papers" and her first job. Her article (page 470) shows vividly what factory conditions do to young bodies and spirits. Her first story was published in The Survey of February 15, 1930, and on page 481 of this issue is a review of her recent book which has been widely acclaimed by the critics.

AS director of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies WILFRED S. REYNOLDS captained the shock troops of the private organizations, and as secretary of the executive committee of Governor Emmerson's Commission on Unemployment and Relief he was on the firing-line of public effort. He won his first social work service bar years ago with the Indiana State Board of Charities, then succeeded Henry W. Thurston as general secretary of the Illinois Children's Home and Aid Society. Page 471.

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.

112 East 19 Street, New York

PUBLISHERS

THE SURVEY—Twice-a-month—$5.00 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3.00 a Year

LUCIUS R. EASTMAN, *president;* JULIAN W. MACK, JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, *vice-presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary;* ARTHUR KELLOGG, *treasurer;* MIRIAM STEEP, *director finance and membership.*

PAUL U. KELLOGG, *editor.*

ARTHUR KELLOGG, *managing editor;* HAVEN EMERSON, M.D., ROBERT W. BRUÉRE, MARY ROSS, BEULAH AMIDON, LEON WHIPPLE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, JOHN D. KENDERDINE, LOULA D. LASKER, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, *associate editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GRAHAM TAYLOR, JANE ADDAMS, FLORENCE KELLEY, JOSEPH K. HART, *contributing editors.*

JOHN D. KENDERDINE, *business manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *extension manager.*

THE SURVEY, published semi-monthly and copyright 1931 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York. Price: this issue (August 15, 1931, Vol. LXVI, No. 10) 30 cts.; $5 a year; foreign postage, $1 extra; Canadian 60 cts. Changes of address should be mailed to us two weeks in advance. When payment is by check a receipt will be sent only upon request. Entered as second-class matter, March 25, 1909, at the post office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 26, 1918. President, Lucius R. Eastman. Secretary, Ann Reed Brenner. Treasurer, Arthur Kellogg.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE SURVEY

August 15
1931

Volume LXVI
No. 10

Machine-Made Truth

IT was a great triumph for truth and the Philadelphia police. For days they had tinkered with stolen radio parts that had fallen into their hands, rigging up a contraption that buzzed and snapped and looked like nothing anyone had ever seen before. "This," they told sixteen-year-old Charles Donahue, suspected participant in a series of petty robberies, "is a lie detector. See that little red spot? Every time you tell a lie your blood flow will turn it green." They seated Charles with his back to the contraption, attached wires to his arms and legs, darkened the room and set the machine to buzzing. Then they questioned him. Every time they doubted the truth of his answers they told him the little spot in the "lie detector" had turned green. Then they produced peppercorns and with much hocus-pocus put them on his tongue. "But they burn," cried Charles. "Ha-a-a," exclaimed the righteous guardians of law and order. "Those pills always burn the tongue of a liar." Charles began to cry and presently "came clean." Yes, he and the Benner boys, aged fifteen and thirteen, and a couple of other fellows had for six months been robbing the Faith Tabernacle. The whole lot were neatly bagged and the police, clever fellows, made the headlines in the morning papers. Truth had prevailed.

Dancing by Meter

ONE annual report sure to go off with a loud bang is that of New York's Committee of Fourteen. This year's statement of vice conditions brought two major repercussions. Brooklyn rose in bitter denial of a sordid and extensive vice situation in that borough "with conditions even worse than in Manhattan," and Police Commissioner Mulrooney summoned all dance-hall, cabaret and night-club proprietors before him for a thorough dressing down. The commissioner says that his "party" had nothing to do with the Committee's report, that it was just a coincidence that it occurred two days after the report exploded in the press. "Oh, very well," says the Committee.

The Committee dropped its heaviest shells into the middle of the dance-hall business. It has nothing against the public dance-hall, properly conducted, but the taxi-dance system has fostered, it says, "a sordid moral atmosphere that in depravity rivals anything existing in New York for a score of years. Taxi-dance halls, forty of which the Committee investigated, are resorts for the "stag." A ticket, purchased for each dance, entitles the male patron to the services of a hostess strictly on meter principles—so much for the distance danced, so much time for conversation and petting. The only girls admitted are those employed as hostesses. The Committee estimates that the taxi-dance halls of New York employ from twenty-five hundred to three thousand hostesses and that they are patronized every week by upwards of fifty thousand men and boys. Here, it points out, is the starting point of long trails of vice and crime. Until this summer the dance-halls and their sister resorts of pleasure, the cabarets and night-clubs, have been under the control of the commissioner of licenses. On July 1 the control was taken over by the Police Department, a move the Committee of Fourteen has long advocated.

Cancer and the Stock Market

THE summer of 1893 was overclouded in the United States, like the present one, with financial uncertainty and distress. President Grover Cleveland, recently inaugurated, was striving to have the free-silver clause of the Sherman Act repealed and to stabilize financial conditions. Vice-president Stevenson was a free-silver man. And into that turmoil was suddenly cast the disconcerting discovery that the President had cancer of the jaw. If utter panic was to be averted the fact had to be kept from public knowledge. On the other hand, operation was the President's chance for life. What followed remained a secret for nearly twenty-five years and was revealed only in 1917 by Dr. W. W. Keen, one of the suurgeons, in an article in The Saturady Evening Post and later in book form. The little-known story recently was re-told by the New Haven Department of Health.

The President's ailment was diagnosed on June 18 but it was impossible for him to arrange for the operation before July 1. His physicians believed that he could return to the White House by August 7. So late on June 30 a call was issued from the White House for an extra session of Congress on August 7. Two hours earlier the President had left for New York where he boarded the yacht Oneida, which had been fitted with complete operating equipment. Five physicians and surgeons had preceded him secretly to the yacht, and he was accompanied by his own doctor and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the secretary of war. The next morning, July 1, the Oneida began its voyage to Gray Gables, the President's summer home at Buzzard's Bay. Early that afternoon the operation was performed, removing a part of the jawbone, later replaced artificially. Two days later the patient was able to be up a little, and the doctors were put ashore one by one at towns along the coast. On July 5 President Cleveland landed at Buzzard's Bay and walked to his home. When Congress re-convened a month later he presented his message demanding repeal of the free-silver clause. It was repealed and financial stability became assured. Vague rumors that the President had cancer were put at rest.

Fifteen years later, in June 1908, President Cleveland died with no recurrence of the cancer. The story remained a secret for ten years longer. For the country much had been at stake, for the President himself even more. Secrecy, the skill of the surgeons and above all the promptness of their action had saved financial disaster for the one and the life of the other.

The Fading Frontier

THE drama of America's people shines through the facts of a sociological study, The Population of Iowa, by William L. Harter and R. E. Stewart, recently published by the Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. The Black Hawk Purchase in 1832 opened the region for settlement and a frantic rush of home-seekers supplanted the trappers and traders. In hardly more than a decade an area greater than the combined states of Massachusetts and Rhode Island had been laid out in farms and made to return a living for some 40,000 persons. They swept into the state by boat and wagon, along the water-courses from the east and southeast, westward. By the outbreak of the Civil War the state was one-third settled; by 1890 the free lands were gone. During the next ten years the growth of the rural population slackened sharply and at the turn of the century it began to decline. The towns and cities kept growing, however; by 1910 their people, always before in the minority, balanced the farm dwellers in number. Since 1910 Iowa has been more urban than rural—in the Census definition of these terms—and that trend is apparently not ended. Where the prairies lay empty less than a hundred years ago there now live nearly 2,500,000 people.

The small villages and the farms of the state are losing population as the young people drift toward the cities, yet the open country still raises a much larger percentage of the state's children than either city or village. In the villages children and young people are conspicuously few in number and old people far more common than on the farms or in the towns. In the cities men and women in the prime of life dominate, the children are relatively few. Contrary to popular impressions, the authors found that between 1900 and 1920 the proportion of married people increased and that marriage came at earlier ages; men are more common in the country, single women in the cities.

Iowa has grown up and now it seems to be settling down. The longer settled the community in that state, the older its people. Interests and needs have turned from farm and village to town and city. The first thrill of the frontier is gone. Yet if romance is fading there are promises of other compensations. The authors find that if the number of persons to a dwelling is an indication of good housing, housing is improving. In 1925 "less than one person in two hundred" was illiterate. It becomes a challenge to captains of humanity to find satisfactions for life today to take the place of the untracked prairies.

Lee K. Frankel

AT a public dinner given him on his sixtieth birthday four years ago, Dr. Lee K. Frankel was acclaimed a distinguished amateur for, as Dr. C.-E. A. Winslow pointed out, much of what Dr. Frankel had done for health was quite in addition to his paid professional services and thus became in the finest sense of the word the contribution of an amateur. His sudden death on July 25 cut short a life which had for years been spent freely in lengthening life, for there can be no doubt that the nursing and other services rendered through his welfare division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company had conserved the lives of the policyholders until on the average they lived substantially longer than their fellows. Dr. Frankel went into it as a social worker, the very able head of the United Hebrew Charities of New York. The Metropolitan went at it from the cool but not inhumane business point of view that it was cheaper to keep policyholders alive than to pay their death claims. The combination was ideal. It saved lives. It lengthened lives. It taught, through its visiting nurses and its simple pamphlets, how to care for babies, what to eat, when to go to the doctor. It has had a profound effect on American business and industry. Dr. Frankel's services were rendered also through a wide range of volunteer health and social agencies—notably the American Public Health Association, the National Tuberculosis Association, the New York State Board of Charities, the National Council of The Survey, the leading Jewish organizations both here and in Palestine. Dr. Frankel's epitaph is written in the vital statistics of his country.

Forehanded Philadelphia

WHILE other cities have been mopping up after last winter's deep dive into unemployment relief and have been ruefully contemplating the probability of a deeper and chillier dip to come, Philadelphia has made a new plunge. With three million dollars to draw on, half of it immediately available, it has set up an official Bureau of Unemployment Relief in its Department of Public Welfare with Horatio Gates Lloyd, banker, chairman of last winter's four million dollar Committee for Unemployment, as its dollar-a-year head. On this broad municipal back the private relief agencies are unloading the burden of unemployment cases under which they have been tottering for long months. In his salutatory Mr. Lloyd made it clear that this was to be no good-natured dabbling in relief with political funds, but a real social-work job with experience as a background and knowledge as a guide. As the nucleus of his new staff he took over the cream of the workers whom the Committee for Unemployment Relief had been maintaining in nine family-work organizations. The new bureau will operate with its own staff directly through its own central and district offices without any intermediary organizations. Made work is not a part of its program. Assistance will be in the form of direct relief only, with "fairness and equality to all in distress." "Careful investigations by trained social workers" and the "registration of all applica-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tions for assistance at the Social Service Exchange" both figure in Mr. Lloyd's announcement of policy.

Thus Philadelphia steps out, first among the large cities, with its 1931-32 unemployment relief program geared to its revealed needs, freed, through Mr. Lloyd's captaincy, of any political entanglements, and operated by trained and experienced workers. The line between public and private responsibility is clearly drawn with complete confidence and understanding on both sides. Here, if ever, would seem to be a demonstration worth watching.

Welfare Mobilization

AT the expense of considerable midnight oil the Association of Community Chests and Councils has adopted Welfare and Relief Mobilization as the name for the job entrusted to it by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment (see The Survey, June 15, page 302) of stimulating increased public and private funds for social work. The dates from October 19 to November 25 have been set for intensive effort when the long-range publicity artillery of the Association will reinforce the guns of local committees and community chests in 376 cities. The Association has blocked off the country into ten regions the better to promote intensive planning and cooperation. Three of these regions already have field men at work—Howard O. Hunter of Bridgeport in New England, Sherrard Ewing of New York in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Charles E. Stillman of Columbus in Illinois and Indiana—collecting information on community needs and resources and helping with organization plans.

Working Mothers

AT the close of the World War one mother in seven among a large number of Philadelphia families studied by Gwendolen S. Hughes had gone into industry. Ten years later, during the upswing of American prosperity in 1928, a new study by the federal Children's Bureau shows one mother in five in similar districts of that city was engaged in a gainful occupation. More than half the 12,000 women with children under sixteen included in the survey had been employed at some time during their married life. The study, Children of Working Mothers in Philadelphia, was undertaken by the Children's Bureau at the request of the Child Health Society of Philadelphia. Its principal aim was to ascertain the effect of the mothers' employment on the welfare of children, the facts of which will be detailed in Part II, which has not yet been made public. Part I, on the working mothers, shows that 28 per cent of these women were the chief breadwinners for their families; the rest worked for one reason or another to supplement their husbands' earnings. There was no evidence that depression in the textile or other industries resulting in unemployment of men workers in Philadelphia during the year of the survey had resulted in a great increase of women workers. For the women who were the chief breadwinners, there is no need to ask why they worked; and for the rest, the answer seemed to differ only in degree. "Apart from economic necessity," the report comments, "apparently the outstanding consideration in determining whether or not a mother went to work was the age and number of her children. The indications are that mothers of children who require constant supervision and mothers of large families do not go to work except as a last resort. Then they try to obtain work at night or at hours that interfere the least with their duties as mothers. Mothers who must earn to keep the family together, however, will work even if the children are neglected. It is a choice between food and clothing for the children and their adequate supervision."

A Coal Code

AT a time when the newspapers are reporting strikes in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, carried on with violence and bitterness, the Russell Sage Foundation has put forward a statement of the principles necessary to the peaceful settlement of disputes between coal miners and operators. This code of practice is part of a report on the whole subject of labor agreements in coal mines to be published by the Foundation this fall, based on several years of study by Louis Bloch, now statistician of the California State Department of Industrial Relations, and Mary Van Kleeck, director of the Foundation's department of industrial studies. The code is being released in advance of the longer report in the hope that it will help clarify the causes of coal strikes and hasten the settlement of the present warfare in the industry. In issuing the handbook, Miss Van Kleeck points out that the immediate cause of the present strikes is "the breakdown of organization on the part of both miners and operators which has given the opportunity for agitation and conflict." The code is not a system evolved by research workers, but an orderly statement of the principles which have guided representatives of miners and mine owners in the settlement of their disputes over three decades. In its formulation, the methods used in the successful arbitration of some ten thousand controversies in the Central Competitive Field were analyzed. In his study of these disputes, Mr. Bloch shows how in the day-by-day administration of the written agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators decisions have been made which have gradually developed into an accepted code of practices covering wages, hiring, discharge and working conditions.

Peace at Long Range

THE Friends, who refused to be swept into the suspicions and hatreds of the war years, continue steadily to work out new techniques for making more real their ideals of world citizenship and international peace. The Institutes of International Relations recently held at Haverford College are interesting examples of their efforts in this field. The usual institute pattern of general meetings, round tables and discussion was followed in both instances. The new departure was in bringing together at the second institute a group of teachers and educators with the definite aim of "training in world citizenship the men and women who train the rising generation." The first institute, similar to the one held under the same auspices a year ago, was planned for ministers, club leaders and members of various civic groups. Both institutes had an attendance of 150 men and women, the announced limit of enrollment. The social, political, economic and spiritual aspects of international cooperation were discussed by speakers representing the churches, the universities, political parties and peace societies. And Professor Fraser of Swarthmore gave a course on the economic problems of peace-making.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Regionalism Charting the Future

By CHARLES S. ASCHER

WHAT is regionalism? The round table on regionalism, held at the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia during the week of July 6, was perhaps unique in that most of the speakers stated frankly that they didn't know what they were talking about. Among those who made this admission were administrators such as Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, J. Gordon Bohannon, president of the State Port Authority of Virginia; Louis Brownlow, director of the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago; writers like Stringfellow Barr, editor of The Virginia Quarterly Review; sociologists like Prof. R. D. McKenzie of the University of Michigan; and many of the city planners, architects, legislators, poets, lawyers, soil chemists and civic workers who took part in the six days' discussions.

Yet though the term "regionalism" still lacks precise definition, the week showed that it is a point of view which could bring together thinkers and workers in many fields and that it is a philosophy of life and of social organization which, motivating study and action in many distinct parts of the country, may profoundly affect the living of the next generation.

Regionalism, said Lewis Mumford, respects the balanced environment and the settled mode of life. Regionalism, said John Gould Fletcher, is the antithesis of false cosmopolitanism: the genius of the community symbolized by Patrick Geddes' triology of place, work, folk. That it is not merely the inbreeding of sectionalism nor sentimental romanticism, Prof. Howard W. Odum of the University of North Carolina made clear; rather, he said, it is the yearning for cultural specialization in an age of standardization, the way of quality in a quantity world.

Being held in Virginia, the round table early had put before it the pressing problem of the South. How can the South, asked Dr. H. C. Nixon of Tulane University, meet the impact of the new industrialism, preserve for itself those values which it prizes in its cultural tradition, and avoid being flooded by what Benton Mackaye graphically pictured as the oozing over the country of the muddy backwash of the metropolis?

The power of this flood Professor McKenzie made us feel by presenting but a part of the data accumulated in his special studies of urban trends. True, the last decade has shown a structural reorganization of the metropolis, the flow of population to the rim, away from the center; but so far as appears from the latest statistics still wet from the press, the concentration into metropolitan areas shows no sign of abatement. Indeed, he said in 1930, 45 per cent of our people lived in a band forty miles wide fringing the oceans and the Great Lakes. (It was only 36 per cent in 1900.) There are resulting a series of metropolises each duplicating the facilities of the other, inhabited by fragments of families, promoting great individual mobility, but dominated by individual insecurity.

In turn Henry Wright, architect and town planner, urged against uncritical acceptance of such data as showing an inevitable and unlimited process. Presenting the results of the studies made by the New York State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning, he pointed out that although the peak in the curve of farm acreage in that state was in 1880, the coming in of steam railroads and coal power thirty years before had been the operating force destined to concentrate 80 per cent of the state's population into 20 per cent of its area,—a band only twenty miles wide along the river valleys of the Hudson, Mohawk and Genesee. He presented the challenge to recognize those forces now emergent which might in another thirty years bend the present upward curve of flow to the cities, and to see whether, by planning, the change in direction might not be hastened.

And of course planning was in a sense the key-word of the discussion. As Stuart Chase said, one would as soon appear upon the streets today without his trousers as without a five- or ten-year plan. The contribution of the round table was to emphasize the need of making this planning regional in order to bring about a balanced economy and a fruitful life, of taking into account not merely the metropolis (as in the Regional Plan of New York and Environs, described by Flavel Shurtleff) but country and village beside. Indeed the discussion showed that the region could not always be the same fixed geographic or political unit. Mr. Chase argued persuasively that for at least one vital phase of economic planning,—the control of the investment of new capital,—no region less than the nation would do.

AS to the other basic side of planning,—the planning of the use of land, conceived in its broadest terms,—the round table revealed many forces at work promoting regionalism. In the first place it showed that regionalism as a point of view could lend direction to many activities not always turned to that end. Thus it was refreshing to hear Mr. Bohannon, as president of the state authority in charge of the development of the Port of Hampton Roads, say, "The creation of a super-port is not the end. Where a port is necessary, it is simply the means to the end, which is the promotion through port development of the industrial, agricultural, commercial and general economic interests of the state at large and the region served by the port,"—in this case, parts of ten states.

Mr. Mackaye named as allies in the movement to prevent the endless spread of mere agglomerations of population such groups as those protecting the primeval environment through promoting the national parks and similar reservations of open space; those like the National Council for the Protection of Highway Beauty (on whose behalf Albert S. Bard spoke), applying the accepted techniques of zoning to the prevention of rural roadside slums; those, through experiments and demonstrations like Letchworth, Welwyn and Radburn, promoting the idea of the garden city, the self-contained satellite town; and those, through the little-theater movement and the folk-dance movement, attempting

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to infuse spirit into these smaller communities, the elemental cells of civilization.

The discussion emphasized too the place of the universities, and especially the state universities, in fostering regionalism. Prof. C. M. Ford of Western Teachers College, Bowling Green, Ky., painted an inspiring picture of the leadership which his institution is taking in making an economically and culturally self-sufficient community of the region in which it lies: first and foremost, by providing an education which will cease to drain the best minds out of the region into the metropolis and will give its students values by which they can create lives for themselves in their own countryside; secondly, by undertaking with all its technical resources a thorough and broad survey of present conditions and needs of the region and its most desirable future development.

In this connection testimony was brought from an increasing number of universities,—Illinois, Michigan and Cornell among them,—where departmental barriers are being broken down and political scientists, sociologists, economists, engineers, landscape architects, agricultural scientists and (where they exist) city planners are joining to study fundamental problems of land utilization which are necessarily regional in approach.

Finally Governor Roosevelt stood forth as the representative of the agency which must ultimately be invoked when comprehensive plans are to be put into effect,—the state. With sound understanding he told of the beginnings in New York of regional planning on a state-wide basis: the survey which has revealed that in one rural county alone 22 per cent of the land now being farmed ought never to have been cultivated; the means which the government is working out for taking that land out of a use which can never provide a livelihood to the user, and converting it to its appropriate use,—whether that be reforestation or maintenance as open space for recreation.

The human challenge of the attempt to provide an ordered, rich and fruitful life, not parochial, but grounded in the native heath and respecting the gods of the hearth and home, which drew so many people of such diverse interests to Charlottesville, was well expressed by Governor Roosevelt in closing his talk:

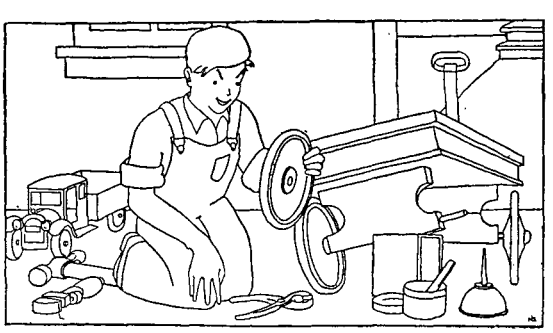
> This, after all, is the simple way of describing the plan: what are we going to hand on to those who come later? That is a task that a few of us older people are working on, but a task of such interest, one that contains so many elements of guessing right, so many elements of chance, of trying to catch the lucky number and work the thing out in a way that will be successful, that it seems to me that the younger generation today has a greater chance than any generation has had in other times.

A Magistrate Tries Social Work

MRS. OLINSKY and Mrs. Petrucci glared at each other across the courtroom. It was not their first brush with the law. Persistent belief that fire escapes are meant for baby parking, truck gardening and general storage purposes had given them both considerable experience with the police and more than one glimpse of the magistrate's court, New York's judicial sieve which first catches the great mass of complaints and disposes of them by reference to higher authorities or by summary decision in such matters as violation of ordinances and disorderly conduct tending to breach of the peace. The present difficulty had to do with a certain garbage pail that had leaked from Mrs. Olinsky's fire escape down onto Mrs. Petrucci's sleeping offspring. There was also the matter of a pink knitted blanket in which the offspring had been swathed. The battle had raged bitterly. Now both combatants, their husbands, the baby, the pink blanket and a voluble escort of relations and neighbors were before the court. Crisply the magistrate told them they were both wrong. Go home and keep the fire escapes clear. Don't let it happen again. Next case.

Still glaring the combatants and their camp followers withdrew. What Mr. Olinsky and Mr. Petrucci promised to do to one another does not bear repeating. It was evident that the fight was just beginning. The whole tenement house would be involved before morning with all the fine frenzy of a race war. The magistrate had done the best he could. So great was the pressure of cases in his court that he was obliged to work with the speed and precision of a traffic officer. To have reconciled the Olinskys and the Petruccis and cleared up their misconception of the purposes of a fire escape would have called for time which the relative importance of the case did not justify. The hard pressed judge could only turn them out with a warning the futility of which he fully realized.

Through New York's thirty-six magistrates courts pass every year fully a million persons ranging from hardened criminals to innocent victims of ignorance, stupidity and neighborhood spite. Some of these people need the law, others need far more the social worker, the doctor or the priest. The magistrate, if he would distinguish offenders from offenses, if he would consider each defendant as a human being with his own peculiar background and relationships, must see with the trained and experienced eyes of all three. And he is after all only one very busy man trained in only one profession. Unaided by other agencies he can do little more than interpret the law. He has no means of knowing the real character of the man before him nor the social remedy most suitable to him and most likely to influence his future behavior.



Courtesy Child Study Association of America

"Young Jimmy Johnson could tinker to his heart's content"

With the background of twenty-five years in the practice of law paralleled by a like period of active participation in social work Jonah J. Goldstein came last winter to the magistrate's bench. He found that of the great mass of cases that passed before him probably three fourths represented social rather than legal problems. Many of them need never have been on the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

crowded court calendar had the machinery existed for sifting them out and dealing with them by social methods. It seemed to him that in the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department was machinery adapted to this purpose which would help to lighten the heavy daily calendar and help to work more substantial justice than was possible without it. At any rate he felt that it was worth trying. Two trained workers from the bureau were assigned to him. "Fortunately for the experiment," says Judge Goldstein, "I had the whole hearted support of Mayor Walker, Police Commissioner Mulrooney and Henrietta Additon, director of the bureau. Also the workers' hearts and heads operated in unison."

The two aides used the methods of inquiry and check-up that are the familiar technique of social work, so that when the cases on which they were engaged came before Judge Goldstein he was able to make his decision on facts related to human beings and not alone on testimony about offenders. Misunderstandings and neighborhood ill-wills were adjusted in advance of judicial decision. Patient explanation for which the hard pressed judge had no time won cooperation where only persistent efforts to circumvent had existed before. The resources of social and religious agencies served as useful tools. Old Man O'Shea, a vagrant at seventy-four, though until last year he had supported himself, was not sent to the workhouse, but was placed in a home for the aged of his own faith. Sol Cohen, father of five, out of work for seven months, had a job found for him instead of having to pay a fine for peddling without the license he had never heard of. Mrs. Bellochi and her sister-in-law Mrs. Castelli called off their bitter feud over their children when the priest was brought in to talk it over with them. Young Jimmy Johnson, with a penchant for tinkering with other peoples' automobiles was connected with a social agency where, in its workshop, he could tinker to his heart's content.

Judge Goldstein is enthusiastic over the result of his experiment in dealing with offenders before judicial decision in much the same way that probation deals with them after decision. He sees not only social workers but public health nurses, teachers, doctors and religious leaders as of indispensable service to a magistrate through their influence and ability in adjusting human relationships. He sees a still wider circle of usefulness in changing public attitudes toward the "poor man's court" and its administration of justice:

> No greater contribution to social stability can be made than to extend among all classes of people the feeling that however unjust the world at large may seem justice prevails in our courts. The fine or sentence that seems trivial may bring in its wake a disproportionate penalty of humiliation and distress. This experiment in cooperative social effort under judicial direction has convinced me that if the courts are ready to utilize such services there is hope for a definite advance in court procedure, not only in better administration and in reclamation of individuals but in creating a greater respect for all courts, including that step-child of our legal machinery, the magistrate's court. By treating relatively simple social cases with appropriate social methods the time of the court is relieved for the careful consideration of cases with larger implications. Thus the whole judicial process gains in dignity and thoroughness.

The Meaning of Mental Health

By HOWARD BECKER

IN a comprehensive meaning mental health is the adjustment of human beings to themselves and the world at large with a maximum of personal and social effectiveness and satisfactions. The highest degree of positive mental health permits the individual to realize the greatest success which his capabilities will permit, together with the maximum of satisfaction to himself and the social order and a minimum of friction and tension. This means that mental health is not merely the absence of ill-health nor mere efficiency and contentment, neither is it solely the cheerful acceptance of the rules of the game. Mental health implies a degree of well-being in which the person is not preoccupied with unsatisfied tensions, does not manifest gross forms of socially inadequate or objectionable behavior, and maintains himself intellectually and emotionally in all situations that do not bring about crises so intense or frequent as to be beyond the human power of adjustment and that are not so rigid that personality is inevitably warped.

This definition should not be interpreted to mean that mental health is passive conformity. Even with a considerable degree of maladjustment a person may be socially viable and socially useful; misfits sometimes introduce valuable innovations. Moreover, successful adaptation to life implies a successful and well-adapted social order; nothing can be more fallacious than the interpretation of mental health in strictly individualistic terms. Positive mental health is but the personal aspect of a society in which personal and social values are in right relation to each other and are attainable by everyone within the limits of his biological capacities.

Nothing short of this positive definition of mental health does justice to all the implications of the term, but at the same time it cannot be denied that such a definition points to a stage of perfection that is never actually reached by anyone. Just as there probably does not exist a completely healthy, entirely normal physical organism made up of absolutely healthy parts, in the same way those gifted with the best of mental health present more or less discernable flaws, "peculiarities" or "difficult spots."

It is evident that the most that can be said of any person is that he has better mental health than others. There is no sharp line irrevocably dividing those who are mentally ill from those who are mentally healthy. The two conditions shade into each other by minute gradations, and the precise point at which mental health passes over into its opposite, mental ill-health, depends on social judgments that vary with time and place. Everyone presents trends which, if developed to an extreme degree, would cause the label "insane" to be applied. Measures that will improve the adjustment of that great number of persons who under present circumstances are called mentally healthy as well as of those definitely ill of mental diseases manifestly will produce results beneficial to every member of society. We cannot be content with the theoretical limitation of our task to a few "insane," mysteriously set apart from their fellows.

Positive programs for mental health must necessarily aim

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

at the development of the best possible type of personality. This can be accomplished in part by methods designed to develop desirable attitudes in the person himself or by methods aiming at the creation of the best possible social relationships and environmental situations. At the present time, these two branches of positive endeavor are largely in the hands of the family, the school, the church, the various adminstrative agencies set up by local, state and national governments, bureaus and institutes for social amelioration and reform, and the like, and probably should remain under their general direction. The task of positive mental hygiene is so to imbue such institutions with the conviction that mental health is one of the chief ends of human endeavor that each institution will judge its activities from the mental health standpoint and not solely in terms of stability and immediate efficiency. Mental hygiene as an organized movement should probably play little part in the activities of these institutions when they finally reach the stage of regarding the conservation and furtherance of mental health as one of their principal reasons for being. Until that time comes, however, it will perhaps be necessary to create and maintain special organizations for the specific purpose of furthering positive mental health.

In spite of the desirability of promoting positive mental health, the present state of public opinion, the scanty financial and personnel facilities available, and the presence of vast and pressing problems due to mental ill-health make it necessary to develop programs primarily designed along negative lines. In other words, any program that is immediately practicable must have as its chief emphasis the alleviation and prevention of recognizable mental ill-health; public opinion has a way of being swayed chiefly by tangible, statistically measurable results. Only when the grosser ills have been successfully combated can major effort be transferred to the attainment of the ultimate goal of mental hygiene—a social order in which mental and social harmony is not only desirable but possible for all.

Now, the step that promises most in the way of statistically measurable results and at the same time promises to contribute most toward the ultimate goal is education, emotional as well as intellectual, for the adults who are the dynamic elements in situations of which children are relatively helpless parts. It is a commonplace among specialists in the treatment of mental ill-health that often it is not the child himself toward whom preventive measures must be directed, but rather the adults who are temporarily or permanently in contact with him. If the emotional attitudes of the adults who create the situations in which children must develop are such as to make for mental health, the larger part of the task of prevention is accomplished. Developing these attitudes in adults is no easy task; strenuous and long-continued effort is indispensable.

Is the game worth the candle? Indeed it is, for not only do we thereby prevent the warping of personality, but we also shape a culture that may some day incorporate personalities far more radiant and resourceful than now surround us. Through indirect constructive prevention we strive toward the ultimate goal, the development of the best possible type of personality. And who shall set limits to "the best possible"? May we not hope and work for a social order in which mental health, positive mental health, is not only desirable but is attainable by "all human beings, children or adults, male or female, without distinction of race, color or creed"?

Three Score and Ten in 1931

By GLADYS FISHER

WHEN the New York Legislature passed the Old Age Relief Act in 1930 it created the need for a Solomon of social service to adjust, with helpfulness and wisdom, the flexible provisions of the law to the varying needs of the aged. The act provides relief for destitute citizens of seventy and over who have lived in New York State for at least ten years and have no children nor adult grandchildren able to support them. In establishing the facts as to the ability of children to support, the relief administrator is straightway confronted with questions poignant and arresting.

When a man's son can support him but declines, what is the proper course for the constructive social worker? Surely a grave question, as we realized when we considered the problem presented by a relishing old gentleman, Mr. Ned Turner. He is caretaker of a Westchester estate and cook extraordinary to the family, who adore him. On that afternoon when we called upon him to gather the necessary data, he spun for our worker a tale of the cities and battles he had seen, like Ulysses of old, and how, also like Ulysses, he had been a great part of all that he had looked upon. But when the talk narrowed to relatives, the old man's twinkling graciousness was quenched.

"That," he said, "is a subject I never discuss."

But since the law directs us to find out as to relatives, we looked about until our quest at length brought us to the handsome office of the thirty-thousand-a-year-vice-president of an important Connecticut corporation. He was Ned Turner, Jr. Our agent had not altogether explained her errand, when the gentleman's fist descended with a bang.

"Not one dollar!" he interrupted. "My father deserted my mother when I was a baby, two years old. My mother died the year I graduated from college, died of hard work and privation borne to give me a chance in the world. My father did not worry about us years ago. I am not worrying today. He may manage now as we did then, just the best he can."

Here was a tragedy of tangled human relationships, of old grudges and old derelictions to perplex the wisest head. But, since the law stipulates that parents with children able to support them must, in the event of the need for legal pressure, themselves appeal to the court, the outlook for the declining years of octogenarian Mr. Turner is not assuring. For, as he told us, with stark decision, "I will never apply to the court!"

Another question which has perplexed us was first presented by the son who explained that his imminent marriage must throw his mother upon the public funds. He appended a budget of proposed items for his wife and for himself adding this last: "Left over for my mother—zero."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Now, when a son facilely explains that he wishes to be rid of the support of his mother, and when inquiry discloses that he is making a salary about adequate for his double obligations, what is our duty, as agents of society? It hardly can be to dissuade the man from marrying, even though that were possible, since experience and biology agree that marriage is fundamental to the state and fulfilling to the individual. Rather, I am persuaded, our duty again must reside in the task of helping to awaken this man to his obligations as son, as well as husband; and to make him feel this obligation even though it entails some necessary but painful denial till, in the end, he finds upgrowing in his heart the decent desire to rebuild his budget to care for his old mother, too.

The third of the important questions presented to us often, once walked into our office when the self-respecting parents of John, aged sixteen, breathlessly requested us to throw out the application of Grandfather John, who had recently applied for relief.

"We've a bit felt the pinch this winter," they explained, "but our lad is leaving school Friday. He has found himself a job. His wages will take care of grandfather and more. We do not want the disgrace of a pension in our family."

What would seem to be the proper course with these proud people? Surely it was to persuade them that relief was the only social solution in such a situation as theirs. Surely it was gravely and explicitly to explain that to curtail the education of a bright boy, to avert what they termed a "disgrace," was social and human waste and quite intolerable. And all of these truths, it was ours to present with whatever tact and kind persuasion were at our command.

BUT let us pass from problems presented when these fellow citizens of ours apply for relief, to the later problems waiting when the social worker tries to devise a program for the aged client. The New York law allowed for a grant larger or smaller, according to the needs of the individual and so, after the social adviser has fixed, as wisely as he may, upon the sum which seems to be required monthly, it is his task to establish relations of confidence and kindliness with his "clients." To make sure that the relief goes to the old person and is not stretched to help provide for others who have no claim upon it, this is one of the first duties of the friendly agent.

But how did these fellow citizens of ours reach three score and ten in financial dependency? Gravely we are convinced that low wages, modern economic tensions, illness, business reverses, personal extravagance, and dissipation are the main causes of dependency in old age. Then we have also noted how preventive science has increased the life span by several decades within the last century, while the social engineers have lagged with a program whereby that life might be supported in its increase of days. As grim companion to this modern longevity has also come that disheartening trend of business to reject the worker after forty.

These modern business phenomena seem to beget a poverty in middle life which directly leads to dependency in age. The figures of a fairly recent survey are illuminating. It established that of several hundred thousand indigent aged studied, only two per cent had belonged to the skilled or professional classes, and that only one and six tenths per cent had ever owned their own business. The study seemed also to establish the apparent tendency of poverty to repeat itself viciously in each generation of the stricken family. We felt this in our own work most poignantly a little while ago when an old lady, in the absence of records, earnestly assured us that she was ninety-two.

"Why, child, I have a daughter seventy-two, who is a great-grandmother. Won't that be enough for you?"

Inquiry revealed that this nonagenarian indeed did have a daughter of seventy-two, whose daughter was fifty, whose daughter was twenty-five, whose little son was three, and that each generation, from great-great-grandmother down to the baby are now, or have been at some time, assisted by public funds. Since, therefore, poverty does appear to infect certain families with such pitiless repetition, surely the responsibility rests heavily upon the social engineer to muster through all his working days whatever potencies of heart and head may be called to aid, that the vicious coalition of ignorance and poor preparation for life, which beget low wages and poverty in middle years, which beget dependency in old age, may be broken.

YET this state of being old signifies other things than statistics, elicits other emotions than solicitude and concern. If old age were not invested often with the inspiring galantries of the unquenched spirit, it would not be the gracious state we have very often found it. There were, for instance, the jolly old brothers whose rheumatism increased as they clung to their damp barn, over a running brook, because there they could keep their beloved dogs. In "forming a plan" for them, it seemed that the dogs brought more satisfaction to the ancients than their creaking joints brought discomfort, and so we decided that they could keep to their barn and their dogs and go on with their rheumatism. Age and change are so often at variance.

Then there were the two sisters who had a really joyous object in life, something which brought to them zest in living. This was the amazing race they were running each other, with Elegant Obsequies as the goal. How they ever kept up the premiums on ten and twelve insurance policies designed to pay for fine funerals, we never really knew, when from their "day's works" they could hardly eke out enough for sugarless tea and butterless bread. It was, I like to feel, a sympathetic piece of social work, that of our agent who persuaded the sisters to content themselves with policies which would provide a modest two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar funeral when, as they confided, "we had planned for something extra nice."

The condition of dependent old age is a modern problem of increasing longevity, changing economics and the march of modern science. It is, as yet, in great part at least, a native-born problem, with people of Irish and German extraction forming the next highest race groups. And, in most parts of our country, though not in our own county of Westchester, New York, dependency in old age has been shown to visit sixty men to forty women. Again, reliable studies show that sixty "alones" apply for relief to forty "marrieds."

Our friends of the insurance companies tell us their statistics show that unto the aged whose funds are secure is added length of days and a more rugged health. And, for that reason, I am led to feel that if this pioneer piece of legislation should merely remove some of the fear from life, it would have done a good work. But it should do more than this. It should bring peace to age, a better chance in life for youth, relations less strained and pinched to the family circle, as to all of us it brings home again the eternal truth that none of us may ever live unto ourselves alone.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Cross Section of Hard Times

By HELEN HILL

A HUNDRED and nine students, representing the major industries of the important industrial states of the South have now attended the six-weeks' sessions of the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. Last December the director sent to each former student a questionnaire covering employment, earnings and educational efforts for the past twelve months. More than half the group replied, and their answers give a picture of the labor side of the South's new industry such as statistical averages and reports of business trends cannot supply.

The students represent all the important industries employing women in nine states. They were chosen to go to the school because they showed an active and intelligent interest in their industrial situation; what is true of them is consequently indicative of a good part of what is happening to those from among whom they were chosen.

Practically every member of the group has been hit by the depression in one way or another. A scattering of former students are no longer employed in factory jobs because they are attending school, or working in the labor movement or caring for young children, but 41 students out of the 57 report that they have lost time within the last year because there was no work for them to do, against 5 who have not lost time. Twenty-nine state that their plants were completely closed for periods ranging in duration from 10 days to 5 months. In 20 cases the normal work day had been shortened for at least part of the year. Only 14 had worked overtime, and the maximum period during which they had done so was 2 months. Along with underemployment due to business conditions came reports of unemployment resulting from technological change.

ONLY 9 of these wage-earners have maintained their previous incomes. In 20 cases reduced income followed a reduction in wage rates; in 24 it was due to short time. The lowest weekly wage quoted was $6.50; the highest, $25. Six students gave yearly income figures: they ranged from $140 to $800.

Of half the group who had either changed their jobs or were out of work, 8 were fired because they had taken part in a strike, joined the union or participated in organizing activity; 9 because of lay-offs not connected with organization campaigns; 1 was replaced by machinery. Of the 18 who lost their jobs through no desire of their own, 12 are at present unemployed. Eleven students left their jobs voluntarily: 3 to go to school, 2 for better wages, 2 because there was so little work, 1 because she could not earn enough to live on, 1 because of a shortage in her pay check, 2 because of pregnancy.

Seventeen of those who lost or left their jobs formerly participated in some form of insurance. One is still participating, but eleven reported that they lost their insurance with their job.

In spite of these unsettled conditions, 28 students have continued to study since being at the Southern Summer School. The classes offered by the industrial Y. W. C. A. were mentioned 19 times in these reports, the night schools three times, and Bryn Mawr, Vineyard, Brookwood, the Women's Trade Union League and the Labor Temple classes together were referred to nine times.

In connection with this inquiry, a Tennessee rayon worker wrote:

> There are so many people here out of employment you can count yourself lucky if you have a job at all. The plants at Elizabethton are not running very good; the employes get to work every other week. The ones that are fortunate enough to have a job make more than they did before the strike.

A silk weaver said:

> Yes, I am interested, but I find I cannot go again this summer [to Bryn Mawr]. This has been such a hard year that I have gradually eaten into my little savings until they are all gone. . . . I am back in the mill now. The best I can do running four looms is about $12 [she formerly made $18] a week. That looks mighty big to me, though. It seems like we need something more than education now. None of our workers are satisfied, but what are we to do? After loafing for ten months most of us are glad of $10 a week. And there are regular rayon weavers from North Carolina ready to take our jobs any day. Sometimes I am almost glad that Mama hasn't had to go through this past winter. I know she wouldn't have gone hungry, but there are other things. I haven't gone hungry, either. But worry just saps one's strength, disposition and everything.

A Florida cigar worker wrote:

> Am not working at present and don't think I will be able to get anything to do, for hand work has gone out. We are thinking of going to Virginia for a few months as my husband's mother lives on the farm. We maybe can live there till things pick up this fall. My husband's work is only two or three days a week and me not at all—we can just keep from getting in the breadline.

From a worker in a Virginia paper-box factoy:

> I don't know how many girls are working at the mill but there are only three girls at the box shop. . . . M— pays her sister $6 a week board and don't make not over $10 a week. . . . I know we don't know how important it is to save until we get in hard luck. If I do get back to work I want to start a saving account. We did have an insurance at the mill which was paid by the employer, but we got a notice in May that it would be dropped the first of June unless we wanted to keep it by paying for it ourselves. That was a death insurance. I didn't keep mine up.

A Georgia overall worker said:

> The — Overall Shop went on a strike a week ago last Saturday. There were two hundred workers there. About twelve of the two hundred went back to work. I have been coming by the picket line at night when I get off from work and the days that I don't have any work I went up there. Friday night there were eight policemen there but there was not very much trouble. . . . I hope they will win but most of the strikes for the last several years have been lost. Two of the girls I thought would be good students for the summer school and who were interested say it will be impossible for them to go. S—— also says she cannot go. There is another girl in the economics class who might be able to go.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Aids to City Replanning

By J. W. MANNING

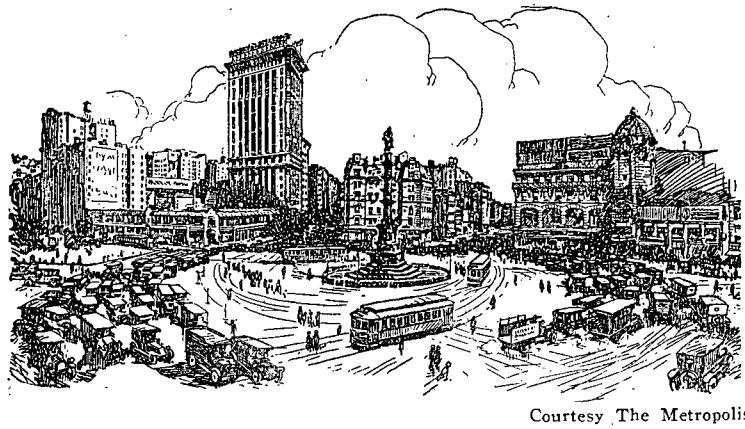
IT is a benighted community indeed that today questions the benefits of city planning. City planning is accepted, both because it makes the city a more attractive, convenient and comfortable place in which to live, and because through wise and sane planning at the outset the need for future replanning and reconstruction—always a costly process—is minimized. But what about city replanning? It is not equally obvious that, in the majority of growing cities, owing to previous neglect and lack of forethought and new living conditions errors of the past must be corrected, if cities are to become the desirable localities they were before the days of automobiles, crowds and long distances.

It is with certain legal methods which should be developed whereby such conditions might be remedied that this article is concerned.

In regard to replanning, we have a most difficult problem to face. The city is here with its buildings, its congestion, and its valuable property, and our constitutions and laws throw safeguards around the property. Private property cannot be taken except for a public purpose and for just compensation. In the United States our courts have construed this constitutional provision very narrowly. Fortunately, however, the American conception of "public use" is growing and new public needs have been recognized by legislation and sanctioned by the courts, as for example in the case of the community's recreational needs. Today it is not an uncommon thing for private property to be taken for park or playground purposes. This is accomplished through condemnation by exercising the power of eminent domain.

The usual method of condemnation which can be exercised only for a public purpose will not however meet the needs of complete replanning. Because a city must have land, both occupied and unoccupied, on which to work out a replanning scheme, and a scheme which in many cases is not for a specific and immediate public purpose, as we ordinarily construe that phrase, other methods must be provided whereby the city is able to secure the necessary land.

Three other plans may be suggested, all of which require rather radical changes in our constitutions and laws, the first of which is in operation in only three of our states—New York, Massachusetts and Ohio—but all of which have been in operation in European countries for a number of years. These methods are excess condemnation, zone condemnation, and replotting, related extensions of the power of eminent domain and of the police power. Although in the light of American law and economics these extensions are not absolutely invulnerable, since they are being used successfully in Europe today, it is important to examine and anlyze each method.



Courtesy The Metropolis

First as to excess condemnation which may be defined as "the policy, on the part of the state or city, of taking by right of eminent domain *more property* than is actually necessary for the creation of a public improvement, and of subsequently selling or leasing this surplus." As an aid to replanning it is essential for several reasons. There are in fact three purposes for which excess condemnation has thus far been utilized, though often all of these purposes are merged in the same project. The first purpose is that of solving the problem of lot remnants. If, for instance, an old street is widened or a new street is cut diagonally to the boundary lines of the abutting lots, it usually happens that odd-shaped and unusable fragments of land remain. The left-over bits of land are of little or no value to the individual owners, and unnecessary to the city for the purpose of constructing the improvement itself. If these strips of land are too narrow, the owner cannot get his just benefit from such an improvement unless he acquires other land or sells his lot to the owner of some neighboring land. By applying the policy of excess condemnation, however, whereby the city is enabled to condemn such remnants just as though they were essential to the improvement, and after the project is completed to dispose of them these left over bits may become of value to the owner and the community. For the city usually sells such remnants to the adjoining property owners, who are thus enabled to replot their lands so as to absorb the remnants and increase the usefulness and attractiveness of the entire tract.

THE second purpose of excess condemnation is for the protection of the beauty and the usefulness of new improvements. To preserve the entire beauty and maintain the harmony of the project and its surroundings the city must control both the improvement and the adjacent lands. This can be done only under a policy of excess condemnation, for how otherwise can the city be sure that the beauty of a new park or boulevard will not be marred by an inappropriate use of land adjacent to such an improvement?

In addition to these two purposes, excess condemnation has frequently been exercised, especially in Europe, for profit on the part of the municipality. What we, in America, term "excess condemnation," the Englishman calls "recoupment."

Suppose, for example, that a city finds it necessary to open up a new street through a built-up section. Because the cost of acquiring the land is so great, the project may be

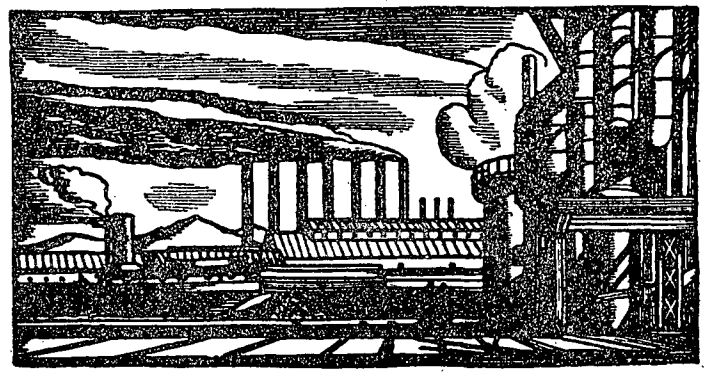
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

well-nigh prohibitive. But, if the city has the power of excess condemnation, it may condemn a liberal belt on either side of the proposed highway, and after the street is constructed sell this excess land, not at the price at which it was acquired, but at its enhanced value due to the new improvement. Thus by the use of excess condemnation, the city may intercept a portion of the increment of value created by its own expenditure, may be enabled to complete a needed improvement, and in addition be the weathier as a result of the undertaking. However while a city may tax for the purpose of securing revenue, there may be some question as to whether an empty treasury justifies a city in depriving an individual of his property by right of eminent domain.

While many illustrations might be given in which cities have used excess condemnation for purposes of financial gain, one will suffice. In 1912, Montreal, Canada, applied the principle of excess condemnation to the extensions of St. Lawrence Boulevard from Notre Dame Street to the river front. Although the new highway was only sixty-seven feet wide and about six hundred and fifty feet long, the city condemned all the land between the north line of the new highway and the next street running parallel to it. The city took 102,002 square feet of land, paying $690,850. Forty-nine thousand, two hundred fifty-eight square feet were used for street purposes and the remainder sold for $722,194. Incidental fees growing out of the sale amounting to $6344. Thus, the city made a profit of $25,000 on the undertaking.

THE second proposed legal means of replanning is zone condemnation. This implies the power to condemn an entire tract of land including the network of streets and other improvements, the whole district to be replanned in a specified way. The need for such action is based on the theory that "the bad conditions in the city are usually due not alone to the state of the buildings, but to the fact that buildings as a whole occupy so large a percentage of the area as to leave insufficient space for light and air; the blocks and lot divisions are faulty, and that streets and other public open spaces are badly planned and located, or insufficient for local needs." Conditions may be such that complete replanning is the only solution for the situation, and zone condemnation affords a means of correcting the conditions. In Europe this policy is employed in the built-up section of cities where the land is both in private and public ownership, the private owners being paid the value of their property at the time of its condemnation. As far as necessary the improvements, buildings, streets, etc., are destroyed; the land is thrown into a common mass, the portions intended for public uses withdrawn, the entire tract replanned, resubdivided, and the remaining land resold. Only by applying such a method are vast rehabilitation projects possible.

In such cases it often happens that the land is better suited to *new* uses with lots of different sizes and shapes and it cannot be profitably subdivided so as to be returned to the former owners. Condemnation and resale affords the only practical means of financing this sort of replanning. And since it is the state that creates the increased land values, thus it is the state that by recoupment should recover what has been saved. Although unquestionably there are districts in our cities where this procedure could be employed most advantageously there has been no zone condemnation, as such, in the United States. However with the growing popularity of city planning in the United States, and the



Drawing by Rockwell Kent, Courtesy American Founders Corporation

recognition that it is one of the best means of promoting the general welfare of a city, it may not be too much to expect that the day is not far distant when this most effective method of replanning will be looked upon with some degree of favor in the United States, though the constitutionality of this method is not beyond question.

A case of over a half a century ago which bears the earmarks of zone condemnation may be cited. This case arose out of an act of the Massachusetts legislature in 1867 which authorized the City of Boston to condemn the absolute and entire title to an extensive tract of land, traversed by streets, to fill it in, and to resell it for private uses, for the purpose of raising the level of the Back Bay district in order that it might be properly drained. The statute under which this was done was held valid by the State Supreme Court and by the United States Supreme Court.

The third possible method of replanning is replotting, which is "the resubdivision of building land under the police power." Replotting corresponds to zone condemnation in that the land is thrown into a common mass, and then replanned and resubdivided. But unlike zone condemnation, the governmental unit, instead of buying all the land and reselling the part intended for private use, merely replots the land and returns it to the original owner as far as is possible, in the same proportions, in which it was contributed, the expenses of the improvement being charged to the land. While replotting under governmental supervision is not used in the United States, it may be justified as a necessity in replanning many parts of our cities, and therefore a means of promoting the public health, safety, convenience and prosperity.

"IN short the object sought to be attained by the use of the power of eminent domain in excess and zone condemnation and of the police power in compulsory replotting is the proper development of the territory involved. To the city planner this result, whether achieved with or without the consent of the owners of the land in question, is equally acceptable." In advocating these extensions of the power of eminent domain, obviously it is advisable to provide certain safeguards, since such powers carry with them possibilities of abuse.

But since it appears from actual experience that a corollation between economic waste and cost due to poor arrangement in a city, and the cost of replanning by excess condemnation has been considered in the great majority of cases, it would seem that the placing of proper safeguards has kept the exercise of this power within reasonable bounds. And hence the exercise of this power offers perhaps the most efficient way to correct past planning errors.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Philosophy of a Case Worker

Suggested by Professor Overstreet's article, Why Are We Hungry for a Philosophy, in the January Survey Graphic

By ALEXANDER JOHNSON

ARE we "hungry for a philosophy," we social case workers? Or have we one? I think we have. Perhaps not a logical one; perhaps based more on hope and aspiration than on certainty; but a practical, working theory of existence, that brings, if not complete satisfaction, contentment and sanction for our endeavors.

We stay on this planet sixty or seventy or eighty years; the sun shines on us, or it rains; some days are bright, some rather dreary. But there is more daylight than dark. Springtime, summer and autumn are far longer than winter. Some people are unkind, but many more are kindly. Discontented folk make their initial mistake about life when they are annoyed because, as they say, they find no meaning; that is, no ulterior purpose; in it. Life is not a means to something else. It is an end. The purpose of living is abundant life.

> 'Tis life whereof our nerves are scant,
> More life and fuller that we want.

We find ourselves in a universe which to us, as far as we can conceive of infinity, is infinite. Our place is on a tiny ball of mud and fire, of less importance, compared with the great whole, than is the ant-hill in my neighbor's back yard, compared with the Mississippi Valley. Yet this little earth has lasted uncounted millions of years and will probably endure as many more; though we have no certainty that some cataclysm may not end it tomorrow. Man's brief span, the time since he lost his tail and came down from the branches, is a mere interlude. We are not of much consequence. What happens to us matters very little to any one but ourselves. So, if we think much about things, we are humble-minded and grateful for anything which makes for comfort and joy. And we know that presently we shall be resolved into the dust from which we came. Possibly, in a few years or centuries, some of these atoms which I call my body, may make part of the frame of another man. As Oliver Wendell Holmes says of the little island from which some of us came:

> One half her soil has walked the rest,
> In poets, martyrs, heroes, sages.

In the meanwhile we are *alive*. We feel, we think, we love, we work. We have learned a few of what we call the laws of nature and found they hold good, that given identical conditions, identical results follow. In this infinite universe we can, to some extent, conquer nature by obeying her. There are many things which make for our comfort and convenience and we have learned to use many of them. There are things that are adverse and we have learned how to subdue, or offset, many of them and every year are learning more yet.

Nature does not regard us with any special favor. She seems indifferent to our good and our evil. She seems to value her skunks and coyotes as highly as her lambs and antelopes. The struggle for the possession of the earth, between the world of insects and the world of men, is a perennial one; and in some places a doubtful one, with the odds in favor of the insects. The world can only be made a livable place by our own strenuous efforts. Some of us must strive mightily; even be heroic or self-sacrificing; like the splendid fellows who helped Walter Reid, in Cuba, to find the secret of the yellow-fever germ.

CIVILIZED man has won many battles with nature and we hope for more victories, "What we have done, but the earnest of the things which we shall do." During my brief span of life I have seen one communicable disease after another brought under control until I am ready to hope and believe that all will yield in time. And in spite of occasional and temporary reversions, of wars and graft and greed, of things and events which sometimes make one lose hope, I have seen the average standard of life, material, mental and spiritual, greatly raised and the world made better worth living in for the great majority. The baby born today in a city slum has a better chance to live than the one born in a palace two hundred years ago.

"What we have done a promise of what we shall do." Yes; but *we* must do it. We are given, or we find, the raw material of a world of vast possibilities of order and beauty and love. The providence that must shape this material is the providence of man.

Among the qualities we find in ourselves, the product of a million years of emergent evolution, is one which is a special source of happiness, the emotion of sympathy. Through it we add, immensely, to our own joy, by sharing the joys of others; and we diminish, immensely, the pain of the world by helping our fellows in their afflictions and difficulties. With Mathew Arnold we believe "the world has such need of joy"; but only the joy which is shared satisfies us.

We claim as social work, all efforts for human well-being. We are much concerned with relief of disasters and we hold the disaster of being a dull, sordid, joyless community as great as that of a fire or flood or famine. Our greatest satisfaction is in the thought that the purpose of our work is to make the world a better and happier place for ourselves and others. As far as we succeed in this we come to the highest life of which we are capable. The more we love and help the fuller and richer is our life. Our highest hope and aspiration is not to gain some future bliss, beyond the bounds of time and space; but to make this present life as full and wide and free and rich and varied as we may. We would, if we could, make life full, wide, rich, free and varied for every one.

As for the future—our certainties about the universe are so meager, that nothing of the most wonderful that the mind of man can conceive dare we say is impossible. But that we shall have a conscious existence, in some other room of "the sounding labor-house vast of being," after we leave this one, seems highly improbable. But are not sixty or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

seventy or eighty years of work and love and hope and joy and sorrow enough? Why be importunate and ask unreasonable things of existence? Modern science has revised the old idea of matter. It says the atoms are not fixed substance but moving centers, or vortices, of energy; and energy seems persistent. So we dream, or even hope, that some of our energy, the influence we may have had for good, will persist after our little day is done. In the meanwhile our earnest desire is to use this influence on those around us. Indeed our desire to influence people for their good is so keen that we must guard against its excess.

Something like this is what we think of ourselves and of the world. True the best of us do not always live up to our philosophy. But "a man's reach must exceed his grasp." And when some Touchstone asks us, "Hast any philosohy in thee shepherd?" we must answer him much as Corin did with homely wisdom, such as becomes our modest place in the great scheme of things.

Savings for a Cyclone Cellar

By ROWLAND HAYNES

A WELL KNOWN American publicist said of the unemployment situation last winter, "You cannot get the American people to carry an umbrella." He meant, of course, that you could not get them to use protective measures. His statement was perhaps correct, but his choice of a metaphor was unfortunate. What we needed was not an umbrella, but a cyclone cellar.

In any unemployment disaster, social work will always have an important task to do. It must administer relief. More important still, it must help people get back on their feet. But can or should social work do anything toward preventing unemployment, or in giving protection against the results of unemployment? In other words, has social work anything to do with building cyclone cellars?

Anyone could suggest a dozen possible protective measures. I will suggest one plan, not necessarily the best nor the one of most widespread application, but one which offers a definite illustration of what social work can do. It is a plan for developing cooperative savings accounts to be used only for the relief of unemployment.

Our Emergency Relief Campaign in Chicago last winter was built around a so-called Trades Division, where the workers pledged one day's pay a month for from three to six months, and employers in most cases matched the gift of their employes. These funds were distributed partly through company channels to help former employes, and partly through the Emergency Relief Fund to the regular social agencies, and through them to those in need. The basic fact, however, is that tens-of-thousands of Chicago workers have formed the habit of giving up a fixed amount of their income to help those out of work. The question has arisen, how can we get them to continue to set aside the same amount to protect themselves against unemployment? The method I suggest would be similar to that used in many individual firms. The employe would authorize the employer to deduct a given amount of his wage which would be credited on an individual savings account in his name, to be drawn upon by the employe only in time of unemployment. The employer would put aside a similar amount, but in a separate account, covering all employes who were saving. If the employe changed to another employer, this savings account would still be his, but not the amount set aside by his employer to match his savings. If the worker escapes unemployment, the savings account is still his as a reserve for old age.

While the plan has not in Chicago gone beyond the discussion stage, it has been suggested that the banks be asked to develop this service with the employing firms and the employes. This suggestion is based on two reasons: this is a service which the banks are equipped to give; it is a service which would be better than self-supporting.

This is a service for which the banks are equipped because of their experience in handling savings accounts, their promotion work through their new business departments, and their contacts with the employing firms who carry commercial accounts with them. Even large corporations, with a department through which such a plan could be developed independently might find a gain in using an outside organization, like a bank, to handle accounts built up separately by management and employes. With middle-sized and smaller firms, who would welcome such a plan, but could not initiate it themselves, promotion by a bank would mean its success. Except for the periodical campaigns for new accounts, carried on by certain banks and trust companies, many such institutions do not put as much effort into developing their savings accounts as in developing their commercial accounts. In the plan here suggested, because the deposits would come in lump sums on authorized payroll deductions, the cost of handling the accounts would be low. The aggregate of the group of accounts from any firm including the matching account of the firm itself would approximate in size that of many commercial accounts.

IT may be said that under present money market conditions when banks have less difficulty in getting deposits than in finding safe and productive investments, they would not be interested in another plan to increase deposits. The bankers I have consulted, however, maintain that present conditions are temporary and that banks are still interested in developing a steady flow of investable capital.

Many forward-looking employers, singly or in a group as in Rochester, N. Y., are experimenting with unemployment reserves set up by the employer (see The Survey, March 15, page 654). The plan of savings accounts here suggested would be a supplement, not a competitor, to such plans. It would keep alive the valuable principle, that the worker himself should look ahead as well as the employer and should do something to help himself, but it would not involve the administrative complications of a joint fund jointly administered by representatives of management and employes.

Nor would this plan of savings accounts necessarily forestall compulsory unemployment insurance. We must remember that unemployment insurance legislation is not an immediate prospect. If it comes in this country it is likely to come by state laws, as in the case of Workmen's Com-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pensation for accident. It will be nearly two years before three quarters of the state legislatures meet again. Less than one quarter of the state legislatures have taken the first step toward considering employment insurance bills. The most that was done last winter was to set up commissions in a few states. The plan suggested here for the cooperation of banks, employers and employes can be tried out now. Experience with the plan will develop appreciation of the factors involved in keeping any sort of unemployment fund solvent.

This is the psychological time to try out this or similar plans with any corporations not actually in the red, or in imminent danger of being there. Employes are more likely to welcome such a plan now than when their incomes seem more assured. The General Electric proposed its plan of voluntary unemployment insurance on a contributory basis five years ago during flush times. The workers would have none of it then. With the onset of the present depression the employes welcomed a trial of the plan (see The Survey, December 1, 1930, page 245). A man is never more ready to save even at a sacrifice than when he sees unemployment hitting his associates.

And what can social workers do about this or similar plans? They can take them to the leading business men on their boards, get them interested in the problem of protection against the effects of unemployment, and get these bankers and business men to hammer the plan into practical shape to meet local needs.

Overalls

By PAULINE LEADER

SHE got on at Fourteenth Street and was lost among the men who must be at work by seven o'clock. Only in the early morning hours did she ever see such men. They were animals and their master was an alarm clock that never did anything more terrible than call a warning. But it was enough. Their own hearts supplied the threat. Like animals who know the uselessness of resistance they were packed in the subway train. A rancid smell floated upward. She would be sick in another minute.

Every morning it was like this—at the factory a half hour early because once she had come three minutes late, and if she ever came late again she would be fired. She worked in a large loft on Hudson Street, five blocks from the Canal Street station. A dirty elevator took you up to the loft where an army of sewing machines was lined up against the walls, everywhere. Beside each sewing machine was a box filled with men's overalls. The "boy" would bring more overalls every five minutes when work started.

She cleaned her machine. She liked doing that. When the oiling and polishing were finished, she threaded it and fixed the shuttle. Now she was ready for the day's battle with overalls.

The girls came in, girls from 15 to 60. Some had worked here for years, others only a week. The older women, like broken horses, settled down to their work without a glance or a thought for anything else, but the young girls laughed and talked of what they had done the night before, the parties they had been to, their boy-friends. In an hour they would be just machine feeders, but during the few minutes left before 7:30 they would be free. They looked at the older women pityingly and contemptuously. What man would ever look at them? Chained to the machine for life. Not for us! We'll find a man somehow.

The bell rang. She picked up an overall and put it under the needle. Her job was to sew the seams down the sides of the leg. "Keep to a straight line," the forelady had warned. The girl next to her, not more than sixteen, younger than she was, could sew a seam so perfect she was envious. And the first few stitches after slipping the overall under the needle—she could never do them as neatly and deftly as the other girl did. There was always a hitch, a bunch, that had to smoothed out. Sometimes she had to rip the whole seam and do it over, with the forelady watching.

Drawing by Alois B. Fabry, Jr.

Yesterday her needle had broken again and again. Today the needle of the sixty-year-old woman two machines away kept breaking. Her hand trembled as she took the broken needle out and put in another. Tears rolled down her face. The machine stalled. Another needle broke. The machine refused to go. Again and again it stalled. The tears of the beaten rolled down the old woman's face. The girl had often seen women burst out crying when their machines "stuck" on them. They cried helplessly like children.

She turned back to her own work. She wasted a lot of time looking around. What of it? She wasn't on piece work. You had to be here a year before they allowed you to do piece work. It wasn't fair. For revenge, the day workers talked and hated the forelady while the piece workers worked like mad.

The forelady came around and stood over her. Suppose she was fired? Winter was an awful time to be out of a job. The forelady was inspecting the last overall she had sewed. It must have been all right for the forelady passed on without saying anything. But when she looked at it herself she wasn't so sure.

The only way not to go crazy when sewing overalls day after day was to think of something else. So she thought of freedom.

She tried to imagine how it felt to be able to walk on the streets at, say, ten in the morning. She thought how wonderful it would be to be able to leave a room and go out into the streets whenever you wished.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

She thought of the rooming house where she lived. There was a woman in the room next to hers—a three-dollar room—who had a fur coat. Was it worth it—living in a three-dollar room in order to be able to buy a fur coat? Worrying over such a futile question took one's mind off the smell coming from the men in the subway train every morning.

With the forelady at the other end of the room, the sixteen-year-old girl next to her started talking about her new boy-friend. A married woman alternatedly talked about her two children and the play Sex she had seen the night before. She described it. Everybody laughed with one eye on the forelady who wasn't so far away that she couldn't hear. Even the piece workers lifted their shoulders to listen.

A straight line, a straight line. . . . Would she ever get it? She watched the girl next to her. One second and it was done. But the more she struggled the more crooked her own seams became.

It was an hour before lunch. The "boy" came around and took orders and went out and filled them at a store where "arrangements" had been made. You couldn't leave the loft at noon to go out and buy your own lunch. You were always charged seven cents for a five cent apple and so on.

The forelady was supposed to be in on the graft along with the loft owners. After lunch came the long hours until 5:30. She wasn't the only one who looked at the clock. It was payday for one thing. There would be fourteen dollars in her envelope. She had graduated after a month from the twelve-dollar class.

SHE wished the forelady hadn't put her on the leg. She wished she could be back at the neck where it didn't matter so much if the line wasn't straight. Every minute she was expected to grab an overall by the leg, sew it, and then fling it into the waiting basket to be carted to someone who sewed the pockets.

Overalls, overalls, overalls. Dark blue. One minute it was a thing of ten sections like a puzzle you had to put together. The next minute it was an overall. If you didn't put the puzzle together right, each section in its right place, you'd get fired. Five hundred women growing old putting overall puzzles together.

Over-all, over-all, over-all. Who had thought up that word? But better not to think so much. It made one dissatisfied with overalls. Better to be an animal, better to talk about one's pimpled boy-friend, two children, and Sex. That was all putting together overall puzzles left one good for.

She would get fired tonight. Somehow she knew it. She couldn't sew a straight line if it meant her life. Sew a fine seam, my girl. Sew fine seams down the sides of overall legs and you'll get fourteen dollars a week. A steady job. A steady job.

Maybe the company will even take out a life insurance policy for you. And make two cents out of your apple. No wonder the business is growing. Sew a fine seam, my girl, and your worries are over. All your troubles are over if you'll keep to a straight line.

"We won't need you after today," the forelady said handing her the envelope at 5:30.

She would have all the freedom she wanted now.

Chicago Takes the Next Step

By WILFRED S. REYNOLDS

WITH the coming of Summer Governor Emmerson's Commission on Unemployment and Relief closed its doors and balanced its books. Five million dollars had been swiftly raised to supplement the regular budgets of Chicago's social agencies. The Family Welfare group had received the greater part of this sum. The money had been disbursed through the recognized welfare channels of the city, with the advice and assistance of the Council of Social Agencies. There had been a splendid spirit of cooperation, particularly between public and private organizations. Three hundred and fifty thousand individuals, including fifty thousand families, had received emergency relief. Sufficient funds were on hand to carry Chicago until August 1. The Budget and Relief Committee of the Commission continued in existence, but the remainder of the staff disbanded. Chicago was ready for the next step.

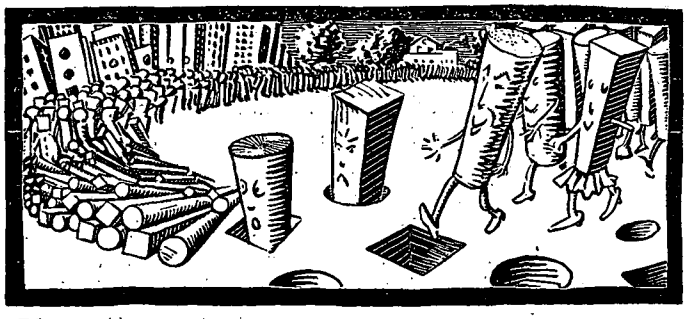
SINCE early May the Council of Social Agencies has been preparing for the coming winter. Their plan has now been endorsed by the Budget and Relief Committee of the Governor's Commission. It has been accepted by the five powerful family agencies of the city. The United Charities of Chicago, the Jewish Social Service Bureau, the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army.

Between October 15 and November 15 these five agencies will unite in a joint fund-raising campaign which will take the place of their separate drives. But the Council's plan is broader than family welfare. The tentative goal of seven million dollars will include "additional funds to supplement the budgets of other accredited agencies whose services are essential to the conservation of family life," including relief and social service to the unemployed, care of children dependent or neglected because of unemployment, health services, and "provision for educational or useful occupancy of leisure time." In other words, Chicago's joint drive will be as inclusive as the Council's members choose to make it by participation in a united campaign the slogan of which is family welfare but the program of which is social service in the broadest sense. The Council's present task is gathering data from its two hundred member agencies, to find out how much help they will need to meet their overload, or under-subscription, due to the financial depression.

For ten years the men and women responsible for Chicago's welfare program have given serious thought to joint financing. They have studied their situation from every possible angle. Even one step in this direction is a huge and complicated undertaking for a city of three million people. That it is taken in an emergency and may be but a temporary method of meeting the unusual demands of a desperate situation does not detract from its significance. Its leadership is a tremendous responsibility.

The moving force behind Chicago's drive will be a new organization, the child of the Governor's Commission, a committee of one hundred citizens "representative of all groups, agencies and organizations that may be helpful in raising funds." Whatever the winter may bring, Chicago's welfare organizations, already trained in team work, will present a united front.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



SOCIAL PRACTICE

Baby's Place Is in the Home

AFTER a careful study of the pros and cons of day nursery care for young babies the research department of the National Federation of Day Nurseries is not prepared to say that babies under a year should never under any circumstances be accepted, but it is strongly of the opinion that the special risks involved in the group care of such young children are so great that it should be avoided if possible. The Federation bases its conclusions on information gathered from nurseries in four cities which care for some 123 babies under a year old. It is perfectly possible, it finds, to care for these babies safely and satisfactorily but the cost is so high that as social service it becomes economically unsound. It is much better to find a way, through help from a relief agency perhaps, to enable the mother to postpone employment till the baby reaches the run-about stage. Moreover, no matter how painstaking the nursery care much of it will be wasted unless the mother is taught and trained to continue it after nursery hours. And that phase of parental education lies outside the scope of practically all day nurseries as they are at present organized.

Without Benefit of Politics

WITH impressive legal, medical and psychiatric backing the new Behavior Clinic of the Criminal Court of Cook County, Ill., has gone into action with about as little political fanfare as could be desired. The clinic is a diagnostic psychiatric service within the division of the Bureau of Public Welfare which examines defendants referred by the presiding judge after conviction but before sentence. Dr. Harry R. Hoffman, the director, is professor of mental and nervous diseases at Rush Medical College. He was selected for the post by the Chicago Institute of Medicine.

The new clinic, which has an appropriation of $21,000 for its first year, is, its protagonists hope, an entering wedge in a larger program of psychiatric service in the courts. Its procedures follow generally those worked out in various experiments and demonstrations. They include the examination of the individual by a physician, a psychologist, a social worker and a psychiatrist, out of which, coordinated through a case conference, comes a whole personality picture of the defendant and of the factors in his maladjustment. On this is based the recommendation of the clinic to the judge for the disposition of the case by probation, discharge, sentence or commitment to an institution.

The Test of the Hoe

TRUCK-GARDENING has become social work in Harrisburg, Pa., this summer with the Welfare Farm, a goodly tract on the edge of town, yielding not only crops but a variety of social by-products. The farm was given rent free for the season to the Welfare Federation for experimental purposes. A small committee was assigned to direct it and to follow its usefulness with an eye to its extension next year. A full-time experienced truck-gardener was employed as manager under the supervision of the farm specialist on the staff of the State Chamber of Commerce.

The farm first of all offers a work test for the men who apply for free meals at the Welfare Restaurant which was set up by the Federation last winter to head off breadlines. Two hours work with hoe and cultivator is the price of two meals at the restaurant. "Before we did this," thoughtfully remarks Carter Taylor, director of the Federation, "the customers averaged 150 daily. We now have fewer than fifty." The vegetables raised on the farm supply both the restaurant and selected families referred by case-work agencies. And that is not all. The farm provides steady work at about $15 a week for certain heads of families recommended by the family agencies and also answers the doubting case worker who wonders if the family head is as anxious for a job as he says he is.

Vacant lots gardens, more than a hundred of them, have flourished in Harrisburg this summer through the joint effort of the Associated Aid Society and the Civic Club. The club laid out the plots, plowed them and supplied seed, and the society allotted them to its relief families for cultivation.

More Light on Chicago

HARDER and faster the social investigator is closing in on delinquency in Chicago. The newest exploration will be undertaken by the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation with financial sinews supplied by the Payne Fund. Children between the ages of ten and seventeen will be selected from ten schools in areas already earmarked with a high delinquency rate and their attitudes toward property, loyalty, authority and fair play will be compared with the attitudes of a control group of the same ages from ten schools in areas where delinquency is

Pamphlets—Some of Them Free

WORK RELIEF. *Prepared and published by the Joint Committee on Unemployment of the New York State Board of Social Welfare and the State Charities Aid Association. Room 710, 105 East 22nd Street, New York. Free.*

A memorandum on the experiences of 1930-31 in cities in New York state, with a discussion of the factors in planning unemployment relief in 1931-32.

OLD AGE DEPENDENCY. *Published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, as Monograph Two in its series on social insurance. Free.*

An examination of the present status of legislation now in effect in the United States, Germany, Great Britain and Canada which undertakes to make old age provision for the general population. Large charts afford comparisons with legislation in many other countries.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR PRISON OFFICERS. *Published by the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22nd Street, New York. Price, 40 cents.*

A handbook giving the plan and curriculum of one English and two American schools now in operation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STUDIES OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE PITTSBURGH AREA, 1920-30. *Compiled and edited by the Bureau of Social Research, Pittsburgh Federation of Social Agencies. 805 Wabash Building.*

A classified and annoted list of 688 completed research projects which is designed to clear away duplicating or overlapping in advance of new undertakings.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE USE SYSTEM OF EMPLOYING PRISONERS. *Published by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, 250 West 57th Street, New York. Free.*

A manual of prison industries under the widely approved state use system of disposing of the product of prison labor.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

low. The good offices of school authorities, of the juvenile courts and of precinct police have already been promised. The study will be in charge of Herbert D. Williams, director of the Big Brother and Big Sister Federation for the Great Lakes region. Graduate students will do the field work.

The Budgeteers Find a Way

BY interpreting the entrance fee to a home for the aged as a payment for service to be rendered the Cleveland Welfare Federation has found a way to consider such fees, in the Community Fund budget, as current income available for current expenses. Since the sum total of entrance fees in any one year depends on the number of admissions, and since that number in turn depends on the number of deaths occurring in the institution it is not easy to forecast accurately the amount available from this source. But a careful study of the experience of several homes over a period of years showed the Cleveland budget-makers that the average length of stay per resident in these homes was just under ten years and that therefore the number of admissions each year was equal to a little more than one tenth of the average population of the home.

With this fact as a base it was easy to arrive at a means of stabilizing, for budgetary purposes, the income from entrance fees. Homes receiving appropriations from the Welfare Federation now deposit all entrance fees as they are paid in a special savings-bank account from which they may withdraw during the year an amount equivalent to the entrance fees of one tenth of the residents. "The plan," says Raymond Clapp, director of the Federation, "has resulted in the establishment of a regular income from this source without jeopardizing the other funds of the institution."

Parole Gets Its Chance

WITH three new laws enacted by its General Assembly Ohio has laid the groundwork for a change in its whole policy of dealing with prisoners. These laws set up a salaried Board of Parole of four members with broad powers and remove from the parole system certain limitations hitherto imposed by the courts. The new board is appointed by the director of public welfare with the approval of the governor. Between the maximum and minimum sentence fixed by law for the various offenses in the penal code the board will be free to follow its best judgment in determining when prisoners will be paroled or discharged. In addition prisoners may, by good behavior, make themselves eligible for parole at an earlier date than the standard minimum and may be transferred from one institution to another to bring about a suitable classification. "These new laws," says R. E. Miles, director of the Ohio Institute, "give the state the opportunity for developing a constructive and intelligent penal system. Whether such a policy will actually be developed will depend on their administration."

The Last of a Job

IN taking over the Red Cross entertainment and recreational work in veterans' hospitals the Veterans Bureau has absorbed the last of the social and recreational program originated and developed by the Red Cross. Henceforth the only Red Cross activity in these institutions will be as local chapters participate in entertainment programs. The first move by the Veterans Bureau to assume responsibility for the social services developed by the Red Cross was in 1926 when it took over the psychiatric social work in its mental hospitals. In 1927 it took charge of the social work in its general and tuberculosis hospitals and in 1928 in its soldiers' homes. This left to the Red Cross only the recreational work which now in turn passes over to the Bureau.

HEALTH

French Dressing

AN empty two-room suite, a patient who had been an interior decorator, a few buckets of paint and yards of drapery, and old furniture gathered up about the institution conspired together to produce the "French room" at the Anna State Hospital for the Insane in Illinois. Here hundreds of women patients have looked through the fashion magazines, chosen designs and planned costumes, which are carefully made to fit them by other patients in the occupational therapy department. If relatives send dress material or clothing or hats to patients, the gift is passed through the French room to make sure that it fits and is in style. The improvement in the appearance and spirits of the "customers" is notable, and other hospitals in the state have asked to borrow the two young women who set up the innovation so that they may start to do likewise.

Health in Camp

THAT the number of illnesses in organized summer camps increased with the length of the stay of the campers is the somewhat startling discovery reported by J. Edward Sanders from a study of more than five hundred camps with some 166,000 campers in 1929 and 1930 (Health and Safety in Organized Camps, by J. Edward Sanders. Educational Series, Vol. VIII, National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. 133 pp. 1 Park Avenue, New York City. Price $1). It has been assumed, Mr. Sanders believes, that the fact that a child is in camp is sufficient proof that his health is being benefited, his vitality increased. The extensive records here detailed seem to suggest the opposite. Among the reasons found responsible in this study are lack of sufficient sleep, lack of sufficient and suitable food to meet the enormous needs of growing boys on an active schedule, and overactivity in camp, sometimes fostered by competitive games. "Life in most camps is so organized that little attention ordinarily is paid to the differing needs of individuals." Illnesses were more numerous than accidents. Among accidents the most common were cuts and lacerations, followed by sprains, ivy poisoning, stings and so on. In the two years only four fatalities were reported, one each by drowning or heart failure, burns, a fall from a cliff and lightning. Mr. Sanders' study analyzes preventable factors relating to both health and safety, suggests the gamut of camp problems and possible remedial measures, and outlines a program of state supervision of camps.

Psychiatric Trends

THE American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers has announced a comprehensive study on trends in psychiatric social work which will be conducted by Lois Meredith of the Newark, N. J., State Normal School. The study, made possible by a grant of the Commonwealth Fund, will be carried through a two-year period to give an analysis of past develop-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ments in this field, present practices and possible future direction. It is earnestly hoped that psychiatric social workers or other interested persons send to Miss Meredith, 375 Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J., information about other studies, new developments, local experiments, new publications, and work in group and individual thinking.

Financing the Patients

TO enable parents to follow the doctor's advice when the physical examination of a child shows that he needs a tonsillectomy, dental care or the like, the Childrens' Fund of Michigan has set up a plan for revolving loan funds in cooperation with local communities. The local group must organize a committee including a county supervisor, superintendent or principal of a school, a physician, a dentist, an officer of the local bank in which the funds are deposited who serves as treasurer, and any other persons desired. The committee becomes responsible for raising a designated sum of money to which the Children's Fund adds its share, to be used for this purpose as long as the committee functions. The fund suggests that the money be administered through school nurse and teacher, the nurse suggesting the defects which need correction and the families who might be interested in making use of a loan, the teacher making arrangements with the parents as to the amount of the loan and its repayment in small weekly instalments. A note is then sent to the doctor or dentist, telling him what arrangements have been made with the committee and assuring him that payment will be made by the treasurer after the work is completed and his statement submitted. It is possible, the Fund feels, to arrange for special fees in these cases if doctor and dentist are consulted at the start, so that the money will go further. Loans are intended for parents able to meet the routine living expenses, but embarrassed by the need for an outlay for preventive work of this sort, or for families whose income is temporarily depleted by illness or unemployment. It is not for indigent families.

"It is rather interesting," writes Dr. B. W. Carey, director of the Child Health Division of the Fund, to note that the depression has served to inhibit the use of this fund in certain instances since people are unwilling to assume responsibility for payment. However, in one of the poorest counties twenty-four tonsillectomies have been performed through the use of this fund and a good start made toward repayment of the loan."

At the North Dutchess Health Service Center in Rhinebeck, N. Y., an ingenious hook-up of cost and care has been made by arranging to make flat rates available to ward and semi-private obstetric patients if they present a certificate from their physician showing that they have had adequate prenatal care from at least the third month of pregnancy. If they have not, they must pay the usual charges, hence a reward is given indirectly for the recommended supervision.

For Reference and Rumination

INTERNATIONAL HEALTH YEAR-BOOK 1929. *League of Nations, Geneva, Switzerland. Official No. C.H.838. Price* $8.
Nearly fifteen hundred pages of general and statistical information on the world's progress in public health.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES IN HEALTH EDUCATION. *American Child Health Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Price* $1.50.
Proceedings of the 1930 health education conference at Sayville, Long Island.

POPULATION BY CENSUS TRACTS, CLEVELAND AND VICINITY. *by Howard Whipple Green. Cleveland Health Council, 622 Federal Reserve Bank Building, Cleveland, O. Price* $10.
Text and three large separate maps, showing the groundwork of Cleveland's outstanding knowledge of its people from 1910 through 1930.

KANSAS CITY HEALTH AND HOSPITAL SURVEY, 1931. *Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. Price* $2.
Findings of a study by Dr. W. Frank Walker in cooperation with the Public Health and Welfare Committee and the Public Service Institute.

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE AS A CAREER
THE TRAINING OF HEALTH OFFICERS
THE WORK OF THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Reprints Nos. 1414, 1416, and 1447 respectively from Public Health Reports. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price 10 cents for the first, 5 cents for each of the others.

Posture and Physical Fitness

TO gauge the effect of training in posture on the health and efficiency of school children, a study was made in an elementary school in Chelsea, Mass., by Dr. Armin Klein, director of the posture clinic of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and Leah C. Thomas, director of the corrective gymnasium, Smith College. The results, summarized in a bulletin just published by the Children's Bureau (Posture and Physical Fitness, Bureau Publication No. 205. Government Printing Office, price 10 cents) cover the records of 1700 children, of whom 960 had group training in posture while the rest, who did not, served as controls. According to the standards used in the study, more than 90 per cent of the children began with poor posture; and while posture improved with age, at least 80 per cent in each age group rated as poor. During the two years' observation, improvement was six times as frequent among the children who had posture training as among those who did not. It was more frequent if there was improvement in nutrition as well. Improvement, the authors feel, can be expected in nearly all children, though some require more training than others; and improvement once acquired was maintained during the period of observation. Improvement in body mechanics was associated with improvement in health and efficiency, including improvement in school work. The rate of absence due to illness decreased in children who had posture training until it was considerably lower than that of untrained children, and the posture-trained children also showed more improvement in deportment than did the others. The authors believe that the average teacher and director of physical training who have been taught the rudiments of good posture can impart the general principles to school children without disorganization or undue increase in curricular work.

If the Poster Urge Sets In

OFTEN, the Ohio State Department of Health declares plaintively, enthusiastic health educators write in to ask for posters, or material to make posters, or a book to tell how to make posters. The Department explains that its relatively small printing fund does not permit it to go into the poster business; and then, instead of passing the buck, it gives some good advice. Bring together, it urges, a supply of old magazines with colored advertisements, a sharp pair of scissors, an appreciation of the story to be told in the poster, a tube of paste, some white cardboard, and a little elbow grease. "If these things (and attributes) are available, any one can make a poster; and practice makes perfect." If they are not, it comments rather caustically, it would be just as well to write to the state health association for books and prices, "but one loses a lot of fun if one spends money for it."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNITIES

Education and National Parks

BETWEEN 1924 and 1930 the number of visitors to national parks was almost doubled and according to Horace Albright, the director. "it is quite possible the current year will establish a new record, due not alone to the ever increasing use of private automobiles by those entering the parks but to the attractive excursion rates offered by the railroads." He might have added that Europe's loss may be the park's gain, for obvious reasons in this era of depression. According to the latest figures the system now comprises twenty-two parks and thirty-three national monuments. The growth of the system since 1929 has been phenomenal—226,456 acres having been added, the total acreage now being 10,407,896. The National Park Service has before it for consideration fifty-five proposed parks and sixty-two proposed monuments—an indication, as Mr. Albright points out, of the increased interest in the preservation of wilderness areas. Especially significant is the interest in the educational program sponsored by the government, for during the last travel season 161,017 took advantage of the services of the national guides provided by the Service, while more than 833,000 attended lectures and campfire talks and 690,033 visited park nurseries. In other words considerably over a million and a half people were reached by this unique public educational service.

Preparedness and City Planning

DISCUSSION of the value of city plans in expediting public improvements during a period of depression has ceased to be academic, say the editors of City Planning in the July issue. And they offer evidence in the summarized answers to a questionnaire recently sent to fifty resident planning engineers around the country. Of thirty-three engineers who replied, twenty reported that their cities had undertaken construction work partly at least for the sake of relieving unemployment—work that probably would not have been done otherwise. In seventeen of these cities the additional construction work being planned included items proposed in city plans. Thirteen cities which were not undertaking such construction work were already engaged upon large construction programs. There was a consensus of opinion that existing plans had proved valuable in the present depression. The engineers agreed that the fact that proposed undertakings were part of an accepted city plan had given the public confidence in their merits, that improvements had been facilitiated in cases which were items in long-term capital improvement programs for which financing had been arranged; that the city plan and its program of execution had eliminated the usual delays incident to a determination of which projects should be carried out first and which locations should be selected; and finally improvements had been greatly facilitated when the city possessed detailed construction drawings for the projects.

Obviously there is a decided relation between city planning and unemployment relief. The present experience should carry a significant lesson to those cities which have not yet made a plan.

Profit Under the Housing Board

THE largest single housing project for wage-earners so far undertaken under the New York State Housing Law is now in process of construction in the Bronx, New York City, on a site overlooking the East River. Covering a square block, the modern six-story buildings will contain 1755 rooms, offering accommodations for 474 families, at monthly rentals averaging eleven dollars per room, but occupying only 44 per cent of the ground area, the rest being used for parks and playgrounds. The total cost will be approximately $2,158,000 of which $1,320,000 will be provided by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on first mortgages running for twenty years at 5 per cent, the remainder representing the investment of two commercial builders. Important as it is that another large operation under the State Housing Law is under way (another smaller one is also being built), the really significant fact is that this operation is being undertaken by commercial builders, for during the first two years under the law the Board was unable to induce commercial builders to take advantage of its terms. But now happily the success of the early projects financed by cooperative organizations and by individuals who were satisfied with a conservative return from an investment serving a public good, has shown private operators that even with the limitations imposed by the law it offers them a real opportunity for profit. In fact according to the latest annual report of the State Board of Housing, of the eight proposed projects now under consideration the majority were presented by commercial investors. The same report contains the information that the total investment in low-rental apartment buildings (upon completion of the projects under construction) under the jurisdiction of the Board will exceed nine million dollars. These buildings will offer accommodation for 1711 wage-earning families in 6574 rooms at a maximum coverage rental of $12.50 per room in Manhattan and $11 in other boroughs of the greater city. In all but one of the buildings the average rentals are less than the maximum permitted by law while in several they are as low as $9 per month per room. All the buildings are of brick, five and six stories in height, equipped with modern facilities.

Cooperation in Action

UNDER the unbelievable title, A Tenant Cheers for His Landlord, McAlister Coleman tells the story of six-months successful operation of the cooperative apartments completed last fall by the Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc., on Manhattan's Lower West Side. This first report on the enterprise leads off with an impressive eight-page financial summary of the undertaking showing assets, investments, income, operating expenses and so on. In the second half of the report, Mr. Coleman puts all this in more colorful and human terms, giving a cheerful picture of how sixty families have met and dealt with the day-by-day problems of going cooperation—baby carriages, radio antennae, screens, utilities and the like. The actual cost of the apartments—land, construction, fees and financing—came to $652,700 as against a budget estimate of $660,000. Within a month after the building was completed, the last of the sixty-six apartments was tenanted. One becomes a cooperative tenant by securing a fifty-year lease and investing from $1000 to $4200. The monthly charges range from a low of $44 for the simplest one-room apartment to a high of $134 for the most desirable four-room apartment. A few of the apartments were rented for the first year but it is expected that they will be taken over on a cooperative basis this fall.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Included in the report is the annual statement of the year's business done by the other services operated by the organization, including four cafeterias, five food-shops and a credit union, with a summary showing the financial growth of the "services" from a total business of $95,869 in 1920-21 to a total of $575,-673 last year.

Sixteen Thousand Acres of Redwoods

CALIFORNIA—and her visitors—are at last assured of a perpetual park of the most magnificent trees in the world. The Save-the-Redwoods League announces that the purchase has been completed of thirteen hundred acres from lumber companies and individuals, to be added to the Humboldt State Redwood Park 230 miles north of San Francisco. The total acreage of preserved redwoods is now sixteen thousand. The forest is full of trails, camp-grounds and streams for canoeing and fishing to tempt the tourist and it is made doubly attractive by such unspoiled native names as Bull Creek, Eel River and Grasshopper Ridge. The League has had a ten-year fight against public indifference and the dull minds of lumbermen who could think of nothing better to do with a tree one thousand years old than to cut it into lumber, lath and shingles. Last year the League got through an issue of park bonds to be matched by private gifts. It raised money in many states including a gift of one million dollars from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. And it had the advice and active campaigning help of conservationists the country over.

Repatriation at Government Expense

SOME time ago the Commissioner General of Immigration announced that the United States would repatriate at government expense any alien who has been in this country less than three years and who from cause arising subsequent to entry "has fallen into distress or in need of public aid." Though the government's offer will undoubtedly prove a boon to many an unemployed alien and his dependents it contains many pitfalls to its potential beneficiaries, as is pointed out in two bulletins explaining its procedure, one issued by the Foreign Language Information Service (222 Fourth Avenue) and the other by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association (600 Lexington Avenue) both New York City. To begin with, those so repatriated will probably never be allowed to return to this country, for although not automatically barred from returning they will have to come as non-quota immigrants and they probably would find themselves excluded "as likely to become public charges" if they apply for readmission. Whether a family in want will be actually helped by return to its native village can only be determined if conditions there are ascertained beforehand, often a difficult process for the alien himself. Whether families may not to their permanent detriment become separated by the execution of this order is another of its probable dangers, for its privileges are not accorded to American-born children. Whether without special provision transportation will be available to the end of the journey is a question, for the responsibility for providing the total transportation is divided. In other words, general order 169, as it is officially known, involves social problems that can only be solved by the application of family case work. The district directors of the immigration stations to whom the order was issued were instructed to "enlist the cooperation of charitable institutions" both public and private in the execution of the plan. Many family societies and welfare agencies have already been asked for assistance by the government authorities and by individuals. The Y.W.C.A. suggests that this work be centralized in one or another of the organizations dealing with foreign-born and that a concerted plan of action be carefully worked out.

INDUSTRY

Wage Facts

IN the boardroom, the social agency, the union hall, no question brings forth more argument and opinion these days than wage levels—whether cutting is increasing, and if it is, how deep the cuts are actually going. Some facts as to actual practice in both salaried and wage groups are offered in a summary of the data received in the course of a wage, salary and employment survey recently made by the Charles E. Bedaux Company, industrial engineers, of New York City. The information was given by the firms queried on the understanding that it would be kept confidential. The names of the concerns supplying the figures are therefore withheld. The report states, however, that replies were received from plants "typical of American industry as a whole," distributed throughout New England, the Atlantic seaboard, the southern and central states east of the Mississippi and Canada. Among the industries represented were makers of boots and shoes, photographic equipment, drugs, rayon, automobile parts, steel products, textiles, office equipment, bond papers, paper cartons and so on. Of the total number of firms reporting, 15 per cent have reduced salaries only; 3 per cent have reduced wages only; 24 per cent have reduced both salaries and wages; 58 per cent have reduced neither. Where salary reductions have been made, they amounted in most cases to 10 per cent. No cut of less than 6½ per cent was reported, there were a few of from 12 to 15 per cent, and one of 50 per cent among the highest paid executives of one company. With wages, also, the usual cut was 10 per cent, with a range of from 5 to 23 per cent. In reply to the question, "Do you consider wage reductions a necessary prelude to the return of more favorable economic conditions?" 79 per cent of the executives answered in the negative and only 21 per cent in the affirmative.

Labor Leaders for Central America

THROUGH cooperation between their respective governments and Brookwood Labor College, two young Central Americans spent the past year in study and training in this country, fitting themselves for labor leadership at home. One is a member of the carpenters' union of Costa Rica, the other of the barbers' union of Guatemala. Both graduated from Brookwood this summer. Their year of study was made possible by scholarships from Brookwood, supplemented by monthly stipends from their governments. It was the first time in these countries that representatives of the laboring rather than of the propertied classes had received official aid for study abroad.

The suggestion that the workers' education movement in this country, limited though it is, might forward effectively the development of the labor movement in Central America came first from a young leader in Hōnduras during a group meeting at the National University, led by the Latin-American secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. The plan which brought the two Central Americans to Brookwood grew out

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of this student-labor meeting. Next year representatives of trade unions in Nicaragua and Honduras will probably come to the United States under similar conditions to study principles and methods of labor organization.

Forty-eight Hours Plus

THE new 48-hour law, affecting nearly one hundred thousands "females over sixteen" employed by mercantile establishments in the State of New York, went into effect July 1. An amendment to that part of the labor law governing the working hours of women, this measure was passed in the closing days of the 1931 legislature. In contrast to the bitter controversies which have attended the passage of all previous legislation concerning hours of labor in New York, the new law is an agreed measure, its provisions worked out in a series of conferences between representatives of employer groups and the Women's Trade Union League and the Consumers' League of New York, representing working women. It is pronounced enforceable and its main provisions are declared to be satisfactory to both factions. It is regarded as a distinct justification of the "conference method" of settling industrial differences developed by Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, who arranged the conferences leading to its enactment.

Preserving the principle of the 8-hour day, the new ruling allows for two schedules. One is of eight hours a day for a strict six-day week. The other, offering the advantage of a weekly half holiday, permits nine hours a day for five days a week, plus four and a half hours on the day of the half holiday, making a working week of 49½ hours.

For taking inventory six hours twice each year are allowed to mercantile firms employing women on the 48-hour basis, and five hours twice a year to those on the other schedule. Additional overtime is limited to 10 hours in a calendar year, with equivalent time off, for firms on the six-day schedule; 25 hours a year to firms granting the half holiday. The last provision was accepted under protest by the women's organizations that assisted in drafting the measure. But as the law it supplants permitted employers granting a weekly half-holiday to require as much as 78 hours of overtime a year, the cut to 25 hours is considered a forward step.

Straws in the Wind

AS possible clues to the fall and winter situation, special interest attaches to the few available indices of the current employment situation. Cincinnati recently completed the tabulation of an employment census, taken for the third time in connection with the city's annual school census, through the cooperation of the Permanent Committee on Stabilizing Employment, the Board of Education and the Division of Public Welfare. The figures for 1931 show that approximately 18 per cent of the working population in Cincinnati was unemployed in May and an additional 19 per cent were on a part-time basis. A worker on part-time was defined as one who, not having a full-time job, was working at least one day a week. The figures for this year represent a decrease of 11 per cent in the number employed full-time, an increase of about 10 per cent in the number totally unemployed, and an increase of more than 11 per cent in the number on broken time. This is more than twice the variation shown a year ago as between conditions in May 1929 and May 1930. The Cincinnati census this year covered 120,726 "employable" persons. If the percentages shown in the employment census taken this year were applied to the number of those "gainfully employed" in Cincinnati according to the last federal census, the results would show 36,212 wage earners totally unemployed, 38,271 working on a part-time basis, and 127,547 having steady, full-time jobs. Employment conditions in Cincinnati were last winter better than in most industrial centers, because it is a city of diversified industries, and because of the work of its Permanent Committee on Stabilizing Employment. Its figures, therefore, probably show a lower unemployment figure than would be typical of most American industrial communities.

The last figures sent out by the New York State Department of Labor, based on reports from a fixed list of eighteen hundred firms located in all sections of the state, show a decrease of 3 per cent in the total number of workers employed and a decrease in factory payrolls of 5.2 per cent. Payrolls were 23 per cent lower than in June 1930, and 35 per cent below the levels of two years ago. "Average weekly earnings have not been down to the present level since the early months of 1923."

When Children Get Hurt

PENNSYLVANIA has finally righted the wrong done the working children of that state under the provision of the workmen's compensation law which held that a minor who was illegally employed was entitled to no compensation for injuries received on the job. At the last legislative session a bill was passed, effective last month, giving the illegally employed child double compensation for injuries received in the course of his employment. Since its establishment in 1925, the Bureau of Women and Children has published each year reports on children hurt in industrial accidents but unable to obtain any compensation because they were under age, had no working papers, or were set at tasks forbidden to children under state law. These reports, prepared by Beatrice McConnell, now director of the bureau, furnished the basis for the campaign led by the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, the Women's Trade Union League and the Public Education Association, to secure more adequate protection for child wage earners. The new bill, passed as an amendment to the workmen's compensation act, directly penalizes the employer who hires a child in violation of any state law relating to minors. The excess compensation to be paid in case such a child is killed or injured while at work is to be paid by the employer, not by the insurance carrier, and the bill specifically states that "any provision in an insurance policy undertaking to relieve an employer from such liability shall be void."

Chinese Workers Learn How

APPLICATIONS of American social work techniques to the present industrial situation in China are described in a recent letter from Cora Deng, executive secretary of the industrial department of the Young Women's Christian Association in that country. Miss Deng, who attended the National Conference of Social Work in San Francisco a year ago, has been organizing Chinese women workers in the tobacco, silk and cotton plants in Tientsin, Wusih and Shanghai to press for the enforcement of the new Factory Law which goes into effect this month. Groups of women wage earners have met to study the new law, which regulates hours of work and working conditions, and to hear it discussed by government representatives, employers and workers. Parties of students and of women have been taken to visit factories sometimes going at four o'clock in the morning when the twelve-hour shift changes. The industrial department has also made charts of existing conditions in industry, showing wages, hours and living conditions of the workers. These have been published and widely distributed. Groups of girls and women have learned how to petition active city boards and committees asking them to press the government for rigid enforcement of the factory law. Miss Deng writes: "Alas, women workers are becoming conscious of their own problems and are thinking of some ways to remedy them. You see where we are getting to!"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION

Chicago Experiments

A HOPEFUL experiment in carrying over to a public school system some of the theories and methods developed in the "new" schools is going forward in Chicago this summer. An eight-weeks "experimental work and play school" has been organized in the Lewis-Champlin building, with nine teachers and two hundred children. The pupils are divided into six groups, taken from the age range of first to sixth grade.

The purpose of the summer school, as outlined by William J. Bogan, superintendent of schools, in the last number of the Chicago Schools Journal, "is to help Chicago school authorities, from teacher to superintendent, to discover and appreciate values in free or self-expressive programs that can be secured in Chicago public schools under the circumstances that confront public school support and administration." Nature study will be used as an approach to science, stories as an introduction to literature, trips to places of interest in the city as part of the study of history and geography. The printing-room, shop, library, kitchen, dining-room and playground of the school will be used by the experimental groups. "Play is to be as far as possible, a part of each activity rather than a compensation for the lack of it at all but play times." In addition to the teachers, the school staff will include a nurse, a consulting physician, a guidance expert and a trained social worker. The social worker will interpret child development problems to the parents and help relate the school program to the home and the community. She is to remain a member of the school staff through the regular academic year. Attendance at the summer school is purely voluntary. The school had fifty more applications than it could accept. Edna Meyers, who is directing the experiment, will be principal of the Lewis-Champlin school this year, and hopes to make the vacation project and the regular school program consistent parts of a continuing plan.

More About Football

DECREASING interest in college football on the part of the public and of undergraduates are the two chief developments in American college sport outlined in Bulletin 26, recently issued by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It is written by Howard J. Savage, John T. McGovern and Harold W. Bentley, who prepared the famous Bulletin 23 two years ago (see The Survey, December 15, 1929, page 351). They lay the cut in gate receipts last season to the fact that the price of football tickets had been "boosted" too high; to radio broadcasts as a comfortable substitute for the bleachers; to the depression, and to the fact that "the colleges have permitted the contests to become primarily public affairs and the public is tiring of them." They find student interest in cheering and "pep meetings" at low ebb. Undergraduates are turning to more informal sports, such as tennis, golf and swimming. The bulletin also reports a new campus attitude toward academic activities, due in large part to curricular modifications and changed teaching methods. "It will doubtless chagrin the proverbial old graduate," the writers observe, "to learn that occasionally young athletes, faced with a choice between completing an interesting piece of elementary research and taking a trip with an intercollegiate team, elect to finish the research."

A Bridge Between the Americas

THE private library of Rudolf Dolge, containing ten thousand volumes on the history and culture of Venezuela, has been donated to establish at Caracas the Henry Clay Library and Cultural Center. The library contains complete files, in some cases the only ones in existence, of early newspapers, going back to the period of Bolivar's campaign which finally freed the northern half of South America from Spanish rule. Mr. Dolge, who has lived in Venezuela for thirty-four years, has also given his town residence to house the library. The institution will be governed by a board of directors made up of leading Venezuelans and North Americans resident in the capital. The resources of the library will be particularly valuable to historians and research workers in the social sciences. It is also planned, through lectures, concerts, art exhibits and classes, to make the center an active cultural interchange between Venezuela and the United States.

Militarism in Ohio

AS the college year closed, Professor Herbert Adolphus Miller, widely known sociologist, teacher and writer, was dismissed by the Board of Trustees as a member of the faculty of Ohio State University. Ohio State has one-year tenure of office for its teachers. According to press reports, Professor Miller's dismissal was mainly due to his outspoken opposition to compulsory military training for college students. The faculty at Ohio State, after student campaigns and a special faculty committee report, voted May 14 by 83 to 79 for optional drill. But at a special faculty meeting five days later, at which the

New and Brief

LIVING AND LEARNING. *American Association for Adult Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York. Single copies free.*

This "brief aid to the seeker after adult education" includes five short and arresting accounts of adult education experiments by actual individuals and groups, and cites the adult education agencies available in the average community.

ALCOHOL, HYGIENE AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. *Division of Research and Public Information, Bureau of Prohibition, Department of Justice.*

A brief digest of state laws on the subject of public school teaching of the effect of alcohol on the human system.

RESEARCH PROBLEMS IN RADIO EDUCATION, *formulated by W. W. Charters. Information Series Number 4. National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, 60 East 42 Street, New York.*

Suggestions for candidates for higher degrees in education, who hold that the radio has emerged from the "plaything" and "jazz" stages, that it will survive the present orgy of "advertising" and become an educational medium of real worth.

HANDWASHING IN SCHOOLS. *School Service, Cleanliness Institute, 45 East 17 Street, New York.*

Present practice in regard to this "cleanliness habit" in public schools with some practical "how and why" suggestions.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

colonel of the R. O. T. C. delivered an "anti-red" speech and at which the administration viewpoint was "made known," the faculty voted 144 to 9 against optional drill. At their regular meeting the following day, the trustees resolved that students and faculty members who had been criticizing university policies "were under no compulsion to come back here and are under none to remain unless they can subscribe to the fundamental purpose of this university." The trustees voted to retain military compulsion.

Professor Miller himself, appearing before a legislative committee to give testimony to the denial of academic freedom at Ohio State by the trustees, laid his dismissal to "the personal animosity of Julius Stone, chairman of the board. This seems to be closely related to the political and financial interests with which he is connected." Another factor entering into the situation was undoubtedly Professor Miller's civilized attitude toward people of non-Caucasian races, particularly Negroes and Jews. The trustees hold that Professor Miller's liberal stand on race questions is resented by the parents of some of his students. In this connection, it must be remembered that Ohio is a center for the Ku Klux Klan, with its hysterical animosity toward Jews and Negroes. More than three thousand students have petitioned for Professor Miller's reinstatement. A committee of the American Association of University Professors is to make a thorough investigation of the circumstances surrounding his dismissal.

For Correctional Administrators

EMBARKING on an experiment in professional training, the Harvard Institute of Criminal Law announces a two-year postgraduate course for correctional administrators. The curriculum offers job preparation for those directing the work of penal and correctional institutions, departments of probation, parole boards, "and other public and private agencies concerned with delinquency and crime." The course of study will include criminal law, criminal procedure and evidence, criminology and penology, various courses in the field of government, sociology, social pathology, social ethics, anthropology, mental hygiene, the measurement of intelligence, the philosophy and technique of social case work and the technique of social research. The study program of each student will be individualized, to take account of his education, experience and special interests. The course will include practical experience in courts, clinics, correctional institutions and parole boards during the summer.

Buffalo's New Program

COMBINING a regular college course and professional training for social work in a five-year program, a Curriculum of Social Work has been set up within the College of Arts and Science of the University of Buffalo. The fifth year, which will consist of an eight-weeks summer field-work period, combined with a regular academic year of combined field-work, classroom and tutorial instruction, will lead to a certificate in social work. A sixth year of field work and research, leading to a professional master's degree, is projected for the near future. Admission to the curriculum is subject to the regulations and procedures governing admission to the college. In addition, students are expected to major in the department of sociology and anthropology. During the first two years, instruction is to be largely "cultural" and the student will be given a wide range of electives. Tutorial instruction is to commence in the senior college and definitely lay the groundwork for professional training. Professor Niles Carpenter, head of the sociology department, is director of the curriculum. The university has announced the appointment of Dr. Eleanore Larrabee Lattimore as associate director.

WORK SHOP

How the Harrisburg Chest Did It

TO a complete breakaway from custom and tradition Harrisburg, Pa., ascribes the unusual success of its recent Community Chest campaign. Harrisburg raised $450,000, an increase of $100,000 over last year and a gain of 60 per cent over the $280,000 which with little variation it has raised annually from 1921 to 1929.

Harrisburg's chest, now in its eleventh year, includes all the social agencies in the community. It had no chance of turning up any large new group of supporters but had of necessity to direct its quest for more funds to increases from individual contributors, preferably from givers of one thousand dollars or more. Its new methods were worked out particularly for this group and 63 per cent of the gain came from this source.

The first step in the break with time-honored methods was to discontinue advance solicitation of large gifts and to wipe out the old advance guard or special gifts committee. This decision, prayerfully taken, was based on the belief that the thousand-dollar-giver is not immune to the community enthusiasm of campaign week and is more apt to step up his gift if solicitated at that time. Precampaign cultivation instead of precampaign solicitation was therefore turned on him, giving him a chance before he was actually asked for anything to rid himself of any criticisms or complaints, and giving the chest folk a chance to impress him with the necessity for extra big-heartedness.

In place of the advance guard, Harrisburg carefully hand-picked a group which it called the special committee of the Central (or City-wide) Division. Three weeks before the campaign opened each member of this special committee was assigned his list of big givers with a memorandum of information about each one to be used in stimulating his interest and in sowing the seeds for an increased subscription. Perforated to the memorandum card was a section addressed to the prospect giving him the name of the person who would solicit his gift when the time came and asking him not to make a contribution to anyone else. This slip was delivered in person to the prospect by the designated committee member. Each member of the committee was supplied with detailed forms on which to report all interviews with prospects. No pledge cards were supplied and no pledges were taken.

During this three-week period the committee met at scheduled intervals to discuss the members' reports and to devise tactics for dealing with individual situations revealed by the interviews. When the campaign opened each member of the committee was expected to sign up the prospects he had cultivated and to serve also on a team. Thus each team was assured of an extra good solicitor experienced in dealing with special cases and primed by the discussions in which he had participated.

Another drive at increased big gifts was put under way a full three months before the campaign opened. This was di-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rected to a list of people who might in fairness be asked to double their contributions. The task of persuading them to do so was undertaken by the chest executive and the chairman and assistant chairman of the campaign who visited the prospects and discussed with them the community's need of increased funds for its welfare program. When actual soliciting began the ground had been so well prepared that many hundred gifts large and small were doubled.

Both of these highly personalized efforts were reinforced by carefully prepared direct-mail educational material.

While the chief effort of the campaign was aimed at securing larger contributions from the wealthy and the well-to-do it was recognized that persons of average or even small incomes should also be asked to share proportionately in meeting the needs of the times. To step up these small givers Harrisburg adopted for its whole campaign the so-called five-dollar plan which it had previously used to a limited extent in its Industrial Division. The five-dollar plan was devised three years ago when the chest called together groups of foremen from leading industries to discuss the difficulty of financing the city's welfare program on the contributions of fifty cents and a dollar which were coming in from some departments of industrial establishments. The one-day's-pay and other familiar appeals had been tried but without success. The foremen were of the opinion that if a workman were honestly unable to contribute five dollars, payable if desired at fifty cents a month, he probably should not be expected to give at all. Since then a minimum subscription of five dollars has been asked more or less consistently in the Industrial Division. This year the plan was extended over the whole campaign except in a few outlying rural districts. Its manifest fairness, especially in hard times, met with marked public approval and with favorable comment from the newspapers. In the two years that the plan has been used the number of adult contributors to the Harrisburg Chest has increased from 23,000 to 31,000 and the amount subscribed by the Industrial Division has increased from a yearly average of $30,000 to $70,000 last year and $103,000 this year.

The Boston Plan of Recruiting

WHILE the rest of the social work world has been wrinkling its brow over the twin problems of how to attract effective volunteers and how to recruit well equipped young people into the profession the Boston Council of Social Agencies has made the illuminating discovery that these are not twin problems at all but are really two aspects of the same problem of how to fill the ranks of social work with high-grade people. The real measure of effective social work, says Boston, lies in the skill, intelligence, devotion and integrity of the worker, whether paid or unpaid. The distinction between paid and unpaid is invidious and should best be forgotten. Quality of work and loyalty of spirit are what count and these are not to be measured by the professional or volunteer status of the worker.

On this credo the Boston Council has developed a plan for a Committee on Workers which will consider the recruiting and training of personnel without regard to their ultimate paid or unpaid status in the organization in which they may be placed. The proposal for such a committee was first considered by the executive committee of the Council and then by its various departments. It gained approval all along the line and was finally sanctioned by the entire Council at its annual meeting. Its organization is now in progress.

The Boston plan rests squarely on the social agencies and their personnel needs. It functions through a general committee of some thirty-five to fifty members which will formulate policies and coordinate projects. This committee will be made up of representatives of the various units concerned with the vocational aspects of social work. One group of these units includes the professional and non-professional agencies for training and placement, such as the Boston School of Social Work, the Volunteer Placement Bureau of the Red Cross, the New England Branch of the Joint Vocational Service, the Junior League and the Boston Chapter of the American Association of Social Workers. Each of these will be represented on the general committee and will presumably form a joint committee of their own to work out joint problems. A second group includes six colleges in and around Boston each of which will have two representatives, one from the faculty and one from the student body, both drawn from a Committee on Social Service within the college. This college committee will include representatives of the religious organizations, the vocational office and the departments of economics and sociology. The third group is made up of a faculty representative from each of several special training-schools in related fields. The fourth group includes a representative, presumably but not necessarily a professional social worker, from each of the eight departments of the Council. The general committee will also have six members at large appointed by the president of the Council.

The Committee on Workers will approach its task of clarifying the relationship of its constituent units with each other and with the purposes and programs of social work through special committees. The interplay between the social agencies and the units constituting the first group is already well established and will be continued. A committee on colleges, working in conjunction with the social service committees in the several colleges, will stimulate recruiting both for professional and volunteer service, will develop openings for student volunteers and will devise a mechanism of placement and supervision that will meet the requirements of both students and agencies. A committee on training schools will follow a similar plan except that it will be more concerned with opportunities for practice training than for students anticipating a career in social work.

The Volunteer Service Bureau of the Red Cross is looked to to clarify the situation with the so-called community volunteers and to increase their number. These volunteers, on account of their potentially longer term of service, are the ones who give stability to the unpaid group among the workers in social agencies. While the field is too large for the Bureau to act as a complete clearing house it will serve as a medium of general educational publicity and contact with groups of all kinds, to arouse interest in voluntary service to social agencies, to place volunteers and when desirable to arrange for training.

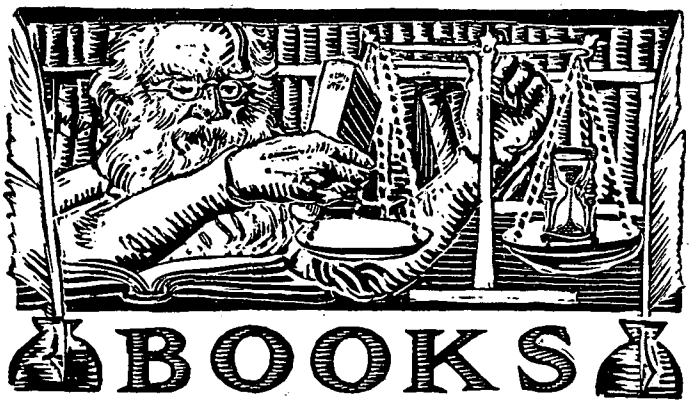
The committee on training will fit its program into the needs as revealed by the activities in recruiting and placing. It will study methods of training and will stimulate opportunities for training both academic and apprentice. Whether or not it will carry on activities itself has not yet been determined.

These committees will undertake the immediate needs of the general project. As time goes on and other needs show themselves new committees, temporary or permanent, will be formed to deal with them.

The Boston Council in formulating its plan for correlated effort in recruiting, training and placing social workers has no idea of compromising any of the hard-won standards of professional training. Its idea rather is to prepare the volunteer to accept the same training routines and disciplines as the person who expects to earn his living in the practice of social work and to offer them both the opportunity to enter social work on levels of responsibility determined only by their aptitudes and abilities developed through training processes.

A more detailed discussion of the organization of the Committee on Workers, together with a chart showing the interrelationship of the various sub-committees has been prepared by Roy M. Cushman of the Council of Social Agencies, 43 Tremont Street, Boston, who will send it on request.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



"Trying to Make Me Really Deaf"

AND NO BIRDS SING, *by Pauline Leader. Vanguard Press. 276 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

PAULINE LEADER has chosen to center this story of her childhood—she is still in her late adolescence—upon her complete loss of hearing through meningitis and her determination to be free of its crippling effects. Many of those whose hearing becomes impaired show the same pattern of response, but they are not articulate. Thus Miss Leader's story is, aside from its high quality, its plain human interest, a case history valuable to the social worker, the otologist and the psychiatrist.

Perhaps it will be most eagerly followed by us who, like Miss Leader, are hearing people who have lost more or less of their hearing. Here she has crammed our deprivation, our disgust at our betrayal and our fierce resentment into a few words: "I saw a boy walking toward me. Suddenly he raised his arm. His fingers flew. The sign language. I cowered. Even the boy knew, then. . . . To make those gestures at me—it was a public branding. . . . The sign language—it was a symbol to me of all they were trying to make me into. They were trying to make me really deaf."

Reporters, educators, general public, trying to make Pauline Leader and the other millions of us into something we are not!

But lost hearing is not after all the central fact of this girl's life—not the reason for her occupational miseries even although it colored her adventures. Look at her childhood. How could such a brilliant child in such a family be anything but a behavior problem? Tumultuous whirlwind of a Pauline with her glowing, interesting face, so eager for life that she must snatch at cheap satisfactions. Too preoccupied ever to master lip-reading, egocentric and ruthless—will she ever be completely adult? Her lode of precious ore may be merely a pocket, but her young sincerity makes all other autobiographies of the deafened look like stuffed-shirt complacency. ANNETTA W. PECK

The New York League for the Hard of Hearing, Inc.

Cripples

CIVILIZATION AND THE CRIPPLE, *by Frederick Watson. John Bale Sons and Danielsson, Ltd., London.*

CIVILIZATION and the Cripple garners into book form much valuable material accumulated by the author during six years as editor of The Cripple, the British technical journal. Mr. Watson is a writer with a style whose charm and flashes of humor are sometimes reminiscent of his father, well known as Ian Maclaren. His accuracy in orthopaedic matters is credited in part to his father-in-law, Sir Robert Jones, "dean" of British orthopaedic surgeons. The book presents in rich and interesting detail the historical background of ancient days and the Middle Ages when "a cripple was a disgrace to his parents and himself." The nineteenth century brought great advances in orthopaedic as in other surgery; also "the gospel of the right to live surged up."

At the outbreak of the War, Great Britain had only a handful of orthopaedic surgeons and nurses to handle a casualty list which was 25 per cent orthopaedic. Thirty American orthopaedists answered the appeal of Sir Robert Jones for help. Their early experience prepared them for greater service later with the American Army and for more skilled work at home in succeeding years. After the War a determined and largely successful effort was made in England to hold together the volunteers who had worked for crippled soldiers. Many of the same aides are now assisting with clinics and home visits to cripples, mostly children, as part of an after-care scheme whose thoroughness is rarely approached in rural America. A special chapter approaches The American Scheme with understanding and comments favorably upon our federal-state vocational rehabilitation service and upon the International Society for Crippled Children. Mr. Watson stresses the importance of good housing, pure milk, fresh air and sunshine; he shows the relationship of poverty as such to a program for crippled children. The brilliant concluding chapters emphasize prevention and occupational rehabilitation as "the two most formidable challenges" in the problem of the cripple. Mr. Watson records progress but tells us that the ultimate goal

requires more than gentle massaging of the public mind. It demands a new religion of mutual allegiance toward social well-being. That is where the limitations of social service begin and end. Goodwill is not enough and sentiment is an actual deathblow. What is required is a proper understanding of humanitarianism, and with that understanding mutual cooperation between social agencies and the nation. EDITH REEVES SOLENBERGER

International Society for Crippled Children

Personality

THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY, *by Charles R. Stockard, M. D. Norton. 320 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
PERSONAL PROBLEMS FOR MEN AND WOMEN, *by Karl M. Bowman, M. D. Greenberg. 279 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*
PERSONALITY, THE CRUX OF SOCIAL INTERCOURSE, *by Dr. A. A. Roback. Sci-Art Publishers. 144 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*
PERSONALITY IN ITS TEENS, *by W. Ryland Boorman. Macmillan. 264 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE four books represent a wide stretch of attitudes towards personality. In presenting them in the order named I have kept in mind the rigidity of their scientific approach. The first book, by Dr. Stockard, represents the position of the biologist, who stretches the term "personality" to mean the constitution of the germ-plasm. The second author is a psychiatrist whose concept of personality is largely influenced by his contact with abnormal behavior. The third approach is that of a psychologist influenced considerably by psychiatry, and the fourth is that of a Y. M. C. A. social worker who has evaluated personality in relation to his ideals and training.

Dr. Stockard's book emphasizes the environment which exists before birth as well as those mechanisms which change the germ-plasm. This is in accordance with his own first-class contributions to biology and science. He gives a clear account of the genes and their role in the development of personality. He stresses the nature of those accidents and injuries which may change the hereditary personality of the animal, laying especial stress upon his experiments with alcohol and the experiments of other workers. He thus comes to speak of "good" and "bad" eggs, which respond selectively to poisons so that "good" eggs survive and "poor" eggs are injured or die as a result of the experimental injury. He pays special attention to the discovery of the organizers, those unknown forces by which the evolution of the fertilized egg is directed to the hereditary goal. He lays especial emphasis upon the role of the glands in their directing influence on development of the personality.

He finally comes to the discussion of the human being and to the statement that one premise we may depend upon, namely, "that all structural form in animals results from a process of unequal growths; that any organ capable of affecting the rate of metabolism or oxidation would necessarily affect the growth

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rate and might likewise affect the structural form of the individual. There are thus two general physical types—one, with the tendency to grow in a linear direction, and another in a lateral direction; in other words, the thin, faster-growing, higher metabolizing type, and a slower-growing, stockier and rounder type." He correlates the qualities of the individual with these two types. The lateral type he finds inclining towards a high carbohydrate diet, often choosing fatty foods and sugar; and women he finds more lateral in type than the male members of their immediate families.

I believe that the same fate which has befallen all other physical classifications of the human being will befall that of Stockard, namely, that intermediate and mixed forms are so common that it is more or less a pure abstraction to divide mankind into any two groups. Furthermore the approach to the personality in this learned and valuable book is too biological to be of direct value to those of us who deal with personality as we see it in the human being. Some day undoubtedly the biologist will be able to tell us what we have to look for in the human being on a purely physical basis; at the present time the outline which he presents is too sketchy; there are too many details of importance for us to fill in for his conclusions to be of pragmatic value to us.

DR. BOWMAN'S book first deals with the organic basis of personality. He also utilizes some of Freud's teachings, sketches in the effects of the diseases of the central nervous system upon personality, touches upon the glands of internal secretion, discusses the needs of the growing boy and girl, lays stress upon fatigue and loss of sleep, and talks of the effects of tobacco and alcohol. He gives a chapter to the problems of the average adult; another to sex and marriage, starting the discussion of this with the statement that "sex is one of the strongest instincts; unless it were strong, the human race would have ceased to exist long before this." He then goes on to the moral and spiritual values in mental health, the final conclusion being a quotation from Campbell in which we are admonished that to seek absolute values is on the whole dangerous and disastrous to the human being, and that he better be content with something less.

The book is sane and sound so far as it goes. It touches too much in too short a space to be profound. It is too eclectic, for while it is true that Freud can be reconciled with the work on glandular disease, on the whole they belong in different categories of thought. Dr. Bowman does not ride any hobbies; his advice on the whole is very good and there is wisdom in his approach. I believe however that like most psychiatrists his point of view does not include enough social data and experience, not enough stress is laid on the whole economic structure of society and the extraordinary difficulties with which the human being is beset.

THE little book by Dr. Roback is a pleasant literary exercise. He discusses great personalities like Beethoven, Chopin and Wagner quite familiarly. For example, here is what he says about Beethoven: "At first blush he appears to contradict Kretschmer's formula; for although of a 'thick-set' physique, he presented the symptoms of a 'split-off' personality, as if he were slim and Nordic in appearance. My solution is that Beethoven was a 'thick-set' type, with extraverted tendencies and the circular diathesis, *when living on the lower plane,* with his boon companions, engaging in raucous laughter and sipping wine at the coffee-house; but the moment he was by himself in the spiritual sphere, he was a true 'split-off' type and could now assemble the disassociated mental components (ideas, affects), which were up to now floating aimlessly, into a symbolic masterpiece." He ends the book with a discussion of dietary pecularities which to say the least seems irrelevant, and his last two lines, the words of Cassius:

> The fault, dear Brutus, lies not in our stars
> But in ourselves that we are underlings

puts the discussion of personality on a plane with those exhorters who write in The American Magazine.

THE last book, Personality in Its Teens, is based on the following technique: A thousand mimeographed letters were addressed to as many highschool boys selected at random from mailing-lists of those who had attended state older boys' conferences in various sections of the country, with a request for as personal an account as they cared to give of their experiences in connection with the conferences. Two hundred replied and of these twenty were studied. One of these boys was Jewish; another Catholic; many were Protestants; and several were unconnected with any church. "Primarily this study is a presentation of psycho-social mechanisms of these boys and applies to thousands of highschool boys only in the sense that they may be representative of that big army."

The reviewer believes that these twenty boys are not in the least representative. Furthermore the point of view of what is good and proper in the development of boys is entirely that of a Y. M. C. A. leader. One would think that to be profane and to like a smutty story was the acme of depravity; that to be good, industrious, and the like represents the high-water mark in what is to be expected of "personality in its teens." The chapter on sex (page 94 to 124) either represents the reactions of a more or less endocrineless group of boys, or else shows a tremendous amount of "kidding" on the part of the boys in their answers to questions. The rest of the book, so far as I can see, is on a par with the discussion on sex. In other words, the guts and vitals of "personality in its teens" have not even been approached by the author.

I should say that everybody who was to study and understand personality should know the matter which is contained in Dr. Stockard's book as a starting point for the understanding of the human being as a living creature. Dr. Bowman's book will help those who are interested in abnormal human beings, for as a distinguished psychiatrist he writes from every-day experiences. I cannot see the place or value of the other two books.

Boston ABRAHAM MYERSON, M. D.

Joiners

SOCIAL PROCESS IN ORGANIZED GROUPS, *by Grace Longwell Coyle. Richard Smith, Inc. 240 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE majority of preceding studies of the organizations to which we all belong have been written by persons engaged in fostering group activity and interested in the increasing use of the process they describe. Miss Coyle looks in from the outside. Studies of the American joiner have so far usually dealt with single cases, like Babbitt's; in this book joiners in general, from Sons of Italy to Daughters of the American Revolution, are examined to see what makes the cohesiveness that both of them so strongly (and to each other's mutual exclusion) feel. The chapter that represents the greatest advance is probaby the one in which the author analyzes the development of esprit de corps in a group through the creation of symbols and a ritual. Our attention has not previously been called to the relation between an ecclesiastical order of service and a hand-grip of a Greek-letter fraternity.

The chapter on the process of collective thinking is quite free from the reverent anticipation with which other students attend the collective utterances of the socially organized as though they were the words of the Delphic oracle. With a practiced eye she can look over a meeting and see not a mystic congregation but a collection of familiar stock characters: the leader, the person who "is reminded," the person who is trying to swing the group to the purposes of another organization, the person who talks too much, the person who talks too little. And she sees all of them as subject to the pressures, expressed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

or tacit, of the more inclusive society of which the group forms a part.

It is rather too bad that the book should have been held within its present compass. Miss Coyle's practical experience in dealing with organizations is wide and her fund of lightsome anecdotes on what human beings behave like, when organized under this or that symbol, might have been more generously drawn upon. If this had been done, the book might have been of more interest to the general public without being of less interest to the specialized readers to whom it will undoubtedly appeal. Meanwhile it stands as the most broadly conceived study of the subject that has yet appeared.

Fairfax, Va. H. D. HILL

Gompers' Philosophy

THE LABOR PHILOSOPHY OF SAMUEL GOMPERS *by Louis S. Reed. Columbia University Press. 190 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. REED sets out to do a very interesting thing—"to describe the Gompers system of ideas." He has selected significant material and has drawn a very interesting picture of a mind—but Gompers' mind escapes him. The Gompers personality was complex, subtle and yet very profound, understanding of men, with a canny instinct for the practical. One cannot understand Gompers by assuming that his thinking would square with a set of ideas labelled as socialism or another set labelled individualism. Gompers knew from practical experience that an individual could do some things for himself and other things he could do better with the cooperation of others. The important thing to his mind was to make the individual increasingly free from whatever interfered with his progress. He saw the union as the agency for achieving and maintaining freedom. Since freedom has an application to every phase of life, he expected the union to function in each of them. He thought the agency vital enough and flexible enough to meet all workers' problems and believed that a single control would unify activities and conserve efforts.

He urged equality and cooperation, but no dictation. During the period paralleling most of his writing and speeches, the idea of labor's partnership in production had not been developed. Mr. Gompers in refusing to be lured by visions of workers control, kept open the possibility of appreciation of functional responsibility and cooperation between functional groups. In a large measure his fear of political activity in industry was due to the fact that the state has until the recent past confined itself mainly to repressive and corrective functions. The possibilities of service and cooperation as governmental functions were only dimly foreshadowed. It is significant that in the early years of the Federation he advocated bureaus of labor statistics and fact-finding agencies.

Mr. Gompers was an outstanding world personality and his contribution to modern thought and institutions should be evaluated by the more mature standards which come from the enriching, broadening purposes of life in a world of men.

American Federation of Labor FLORENCE C. THORNE

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

LE SERVICE SOCIAL A TRAVERS LE MONDE, *by René Sand. Librairie Armand Colin, Paris. 256 pp.*

AS international social work becomes established as a movement, it must look back gratefully upon the untiring and fruitful devotion of Dr. René Sand. In this volume, unfortunately available only in French, Dr. Sand draws upon his many contacts with social work, hospital development and organization and the Red Cross to give a panoramic view. Part I is devoted to principles of social work the world over, with chapters on the evolution of charity, the causes and remedies of misery, the different forms and methods of social service and its economic role. Part II, the application of social service, cites the work in various countries as examples of divers characters: in France social service is schematized, in Germany generalized, in England coordinated, in the United States individualized, in Italy systematized, and in Russia nationalized. Introduction and conclusion discuss the future of social service and the plan for a program in this field.

THE CHILD AND HIS HOME, *by H. W. Hurt. Minton, Balch. 260 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

TAKING the Children's Charter as his text, the author, described on the jacket as "director of research for fourteen committees at President Hoover's recent White House Conference," discusses the kind of a home a child ought to have and the kind many of them actually do have. Obviously written hastily with scant imagination, most of the volume is elementary.

THE YOUNG CHILD AND HIS PARENTS, *by Josephine C. Foster and John E. Anderson. Univ. of Minnesota Press. 247 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

BASED on brief case histories of 100 children between the ages of 2 and 6, this volume was hailed as a valuable source-book of first-hand material when it was first published in 1926. It has been widely read by parents, teachers, social workers and others seeking clues to the origin of behavior problems in young children. This new edition reprints the earlier material and adds supplementary data on 74 of the children.

ILLITERACY IN THE UNITED STATES, *by Sanford Winston. Univ. of North Carolina Press. 168 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY of illiteracy in the United States. The first part deals with the general problem in this country and with illiteracy trends since 1870. The second part considers the relation of illiteracy to such social factors as birthrate, early marriage, infant mortality, urbanization and so on. This is a technical study and much of the material is statistically presented. It is of first-rate importance to the student in its field.

SAFETY EDUCATION, *by Idabelle Stevenson. A. S. Barnes. 157 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN ATTRACTIVELY written and printed handbook for teachers and group leaders prepared by the executive secretary of the Education Division of the National Safety Council, organized by the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, which has brought about the safety-education movement.

A HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA, *by M. C. S. Noble. Univ. of North Carolina Press. 463 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PERHAPS the account of North Carolina's public schools belongs on the dusty shelf labelled "history of education" but if so it is by right of title and not of content. Drawing on old letters, diaries and documents as well as printed records, this story of one state's school system from colonial times to the twentieth century is an illuminating commentary on progress in a democracy—the fullness and apathy of "the people," the hazards and rewards of genuine leadership, the ways in which greed and self-interest menace the common good. The present volume comes down to 1900. A second volume, bringing the history to date, is in preparation.

THE NEGRO IN MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, *by Dean Dutcher. State Teachers College, Millersville, Pa. 130 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DOWN to 1930 the author traces Negro population trends since emancipation, presenting the picture of the redistribution of this group with description of the Negro's adjustment to industry. The study is a second volume in the series on Negro Migration being put out by the Social Science Research Council and the Council for Research in the Social Sciences of Columbia University.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COMMUNICATIONS

Loyalties

[In The Survey Midmonthly of January 15, Paul L. Benjamin and John D. Kenderdine debated the question of a social worker's loyalties—are they first to his community, his agency, himself? Mr. Benjamin asked for opinions from a number of friends and fellow-workers, which were incorporated in his article. One such letter, from Dr. Richard C. Cabot, president of the National Conference of Social Work, was received after the issue had been closed. We gladly print it here and now for its intrinsic interest and for the writer's nice discrimination among conflicting loyalties.—Ed.]

DEAR MR. BENJAMIN: In answer to your letter, I should say that loyalty is *keeping one's agreements, spoken but more especially tacit.* All social agreements (such as invitations for dinner and the like) are binding provided no professional call intervenes. If I should be sent for to attend an emergency case of sickness, I should have no hesitation in breaking any social engagement. That is, I should feel that the *professional loyalty was of a higher kind* and would be agreed to be higher by the other party to my social agreement. My professional agreements or loyalties are themselves in turn subject to there being no call from the nation, such as a call to war (in case I am not a pacifist). When the nation calls all professional agreements are surrendered, by the desire of all parties to them.

Finally, even the loyalty of patriotism should be abrogated if one has a conscientious objection to the courses then being pursued by the nation. The conscientious objector in war is obeying a higher loyalty when he refuses to obey the conscription law and goes to prison. There cannot be a conflict of loyalties on the same level except by stupidity or carelessness. I make two dinner engagements for the same hour on the same day with different people. Under these conditions the engagement made earliest of course takes precedence.

In general, all these matters are quite simple, I think, provided we are clear-headed and frank with each other. That is *provided we explain when we enter into any of our agreements* the conditions under which we expect them to be abrogated. This is the universal custom in carefully drawn business contracts and should be the custom much more generally than it is in our ordinary social, professional and civic understandings. Many of our implicit agreements ought to become explicit. Many of our vague loyalties ought to be much more sharply defined. Especially in social work, I think, there are many vague, over-lapping, sometimes conflicting, agreements which ought to be straightened out and cleared up.

Cambridge, Mass. RICHARD C. CABOT

End of an Epoch

TO THE EDITOR: Prof. J. Russell Smith's article, The End of an Epoch, in the July Survey Graphic is a very illuminating one—illuminating in its picture of an economist with one idea. Professor Smith's thesis is for more trusts, larger units of industry, repeal of the Ant-Trust Law. But his own illustration of the effects of this shows that it would hardly solve the problem pictured at the beginning of the article.

The thesis for repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is based on the theory of over-production. Professor Smith gave striking illustrations of the possibilities of production under our system. But he also gave graphic sketches of hunger and destitution too common today. This is not over-production. The problem is one of under-consumption.

Centralized industry, trusts, makes possible reduced production and this in turn makes possible a rise in the price of the product—for the benefit of the stockholder. What about the hungry, naked worker whom Professor Smith pictured to us? Can he buy more goods at a higher price? Professor Smith, by omitting to say anything about wages, leads one to believe that trusts always bring in their train high wages and fine working conditions. Do the facts warrant this assumption? I think not. He tells us to look at the soft coal regions where free competition prevails. I would have you look at Detroit, Dayton and other automobile towns, where one of the most completely trustified industries in America prevails. Automobiles did pay high wages—and so did coal-mining at one time. Today Detroit and Dayton have extremely serious unemployment problems—as witness articles in previous issues of The Survey Graphic. There is plenty of evidence that wages have already started down.

Another very important point Professor Smith overlooks. It is that the most completely trustified industries have been able to make the most stupendous technological changes. His own illustration from the steel industry is a case in point. Is there any move to shorten hours or raise wages in these industries? If we will be clear-sighted and discount public utterances of company officials, I think we must admit that there has not.

Professor Smith cites Germany; yet Germany is facing a revolutionary crisis which President Hoover's debt plan has only just been able to stave off—for how long is a question.

Repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law is not the answer. This will mean higher prices for us all, higher profits for a few, and a stronger better-organized industry, to fight every effort of labor to share in the benefits.

Unemployment insurance we *must* have. Only then will starvation be somewhat allayed. What else? Professor Smith would have us look to Russia. But Russia centralizes not only industry. It also centralizes control of conditions of labor—hours, wages, social insurance.

After haranguing for several thousand words about the necessity for ending free competition—private initiative?—Professor Smith warns of the dole—for "individual initiative must be kept alive." For whom? Centralization for the industralist. But individual initiative for the worker—individual initiative to starve, to bargain for a job with a powerful trust!

Yes—it is the end of an epoch. And yes—we had better look to Russia. BEATRICE A. MYERS

Newark, New Jersey

TO THE EDITOR: Mrs. Beatrice A. Myers' letter on The End of an Epoch is a very illuminating one—illuminating as an example of a person with a third of an idea which stopped her thought processes so that she could not see the other two thirds.

Mrs. Myers really seems to have written without reading the article she criticizes. The answer to her is to *read thoughtfully* my article in the July Survey Graphic. If she did turn the pages and form the words in her mind she did not take time to think on their implications. Witness the following passages from said article:

From p. 336: Our industrial organization cannot last with this situation. We must remedy unemployment, and since we know that it will come, we must, if we succeed, begin to prepare for it even when it is not pressing.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prepare for slumps during prosperity. If during a rainstorm your roof suddenly begins to leak and water pours into your house, you run and get buckets and pans and set them under the leaks. Then you send for the roofer to patch the roof and you begin investigations as to types and kinds and costs of *new roofs*. We are in that situation with regard to unemployment. We need pans and patches and also we need to investigate the problem of a new roof. The pans and patches come first. Some of them are:

(1) Unemployment insurance, a very big problem.

(2) Advance plans for public works to make employment in otherwise dull times.

(3) A national employment service or some similar organization. The way to keep the government from doing things is to do them ourselves. I suggest it as a job for the United States Chamber of Commerce.

(4) Shorter hours. It is probable that a five-day week and a six-hour day would make much more goods than we can sell in 1932.

From p. 364: *We must look forward to, and work for, planned and controlled production* that provides adequate return to capital, and also high wages and regular employment to labor.

From p. 369: Some of the things that must be a part of this main proposition as political necessities in this democracy are:

(a) Complete publicity of finance of producing corporations so that the consumer does not pay for unreasonable profits.

(b) Some sort of guarantee of high wages.

(c) Some sort of guarantee of efficiency and a minimum of nepotism and favoritism.

There should be no comment because it is unnecessary to say a thing twice. However, I will say that I am talking about *industrial control in the interest of employer, investor, worker, and consumer.*

I also wish to state that in 1931 we have in this country the dole in almost its worst form, namely, the giving of public money to the unemployed with almost no investigation of cases.

Swarthmore, Pa. J. RUSSELL SMITH

One Kind of Publicity

TO THE EDITOR: The following quotation was taken from a recent selling document by one of our best chest-getters:

. . . Few people realize the degree to which modern social service has become an integral part of our community. We see it only in segments, in its relation to those few individuals who come within the scope of our own interests and are perhaps amazed to find its institutions firmly imbedded in accustomed use by whole sections of our population. Revealing indeed are figures which we secured last spring. . . . We selected 12 representative corporations employing labor: three manufacturing concerns, two engaged in transportation, two representing iron and steel, one each representing shipping, public utility, retail selling, wholesale, and finance. We asked each to send us one hundred names of employes, with addresses, picked at random from their payrolls. Then we took these 1154 names, comprising a carefully selected cross section group, to our Confidential Exchange, and asked them to check them with their records, with the understanding of course that no report would be made upon any of the individuals. When the Exchange was through, it had identified 422 who had received service either directly or through their families, from one or more of our member agencies. In other words, this simple survey indicated that 36 per cent of our employed wage-earners are at one time or another using our hospitals and nursing service, our family service and day nurseries, our children's agencies, our various social and health services.

Still more revealing is his next sentence, in its absence of insight into the obvious implications of such findings in respect to the economic structure in the body of which some social work seeks a cancerous security:

Such a ramification of use [says he] takes modern social work far outside the realm of personal charity and places it unequivocally as a business economy demanding organization and professional service of the highest grade.

Such a statement fits hand in glove with the philosophy of the "enlightened" business man who considers depression as opportunity for purging inefficiency in the labor force, and believes that employers should then give heavily for relief of the unemployed, by assessing their employes—through company unions, but that large concerns should await the action of others in the labor market before raising wages.

It is at least more charitable to impute to the current complacency of much social work merely a blind leadership of the blind, than to claim (as radicals would) that such a statement means cynical leadership of hypocrites. THOMAS D. ELIOT

Professor of sociology, Northwestern University

The New Set-Up in Georgia

TO THE EDITOR: An article in your issue of June 15 on the Georgia situation is so misleading and so far from the facts, that in justice to the Georgia Childrens' Home Society and to its loyal staff of workers, I wish to make a correction.

1. The Georgia Childrens' Home Society very unselfishly retired from the field and turned its responsibilities over to the State Department of Public Welfare at the request of that Department and after plans had been developed in nearly a year of conference.

2. This plan was part of a larger plan recommended after a year of study of the situation by representatives of local child welfare groups, meeting twice a month at the call of the Atlanta Community Chest.

3. As a result and in deference to the advice of the local group and of the Department of Public Welfare, the Georgia Childrens' Home Society and the Atlanta Home of the Friendless together cooperated in forming the Child Welfare Association of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, and the Georgia Childrens' Home Society turned over to the new association all monies derived from those two counties. It was hoped this would serve as a model for similar county and city agencies to be developed throughout the state.

The responsibilities of Georgia Childrens' Home Society were not heartlessly abandoned but were taken over as arranged and in accordance with plans arrived at as above. After twenty years of service it is not fair that the society should be forced into a position of moral bankruptcy before the state.

I have no wish to minimize the leadership of Dr. Faulkner in a situation which is trying in view of the financial conditions which obtain, and I am personally serving on the committee formed to help in the reorganization and the financing of the work. But as chairman of the executive committee of Georgia Childrens' Home Society I know the facts are as above and feel you will be glad to correct the misstatements in your article of June 15. H. G. VOORHIS

Atlanta, Ga.

[*Mr. Voorhis refers to a brief note in the Social Practice Department in which the statement was made that "lack of funds compelled the Georgia Childrens' Home Society to end its twenty years service and to close its doors."—Ed.*]

When Private Oxen Falter

TO THE EDITOR: Returning from the National Conference of Social Work with the final words of Karl deSchweinitz pounding in my ears I chanced upon a thrilling account of near-disaster in the Far West many years ago. It was averted not by private philanthropy but by three federal officials or employes whose foresight, efficiency and freedom from the assumed shackles of public service deserve special recognition in these days when the subject of public administration of social work is being so widely discussed.

The story appears in The Yale Review for June and is part of a journal written by Sarah Eleanor Royce, mother of Josiah Royce the well known philosopher. It describes a portion of the Royce's journey in an ox- (*Continued on page* 487)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

BIG BROTHER AND BIG SISTER FEDERATION, INC.—425 Fourth Avenue, New York, and 400 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. A league of eleemosynary organizations of Catholics, Jews and Protestants in United States and Canada rendering personal, individual and intensive service to children in preventing delinquency. George MacDonald, President, Rowland C. Sheldon and Herbert D. Williams, Ph.D., Executives.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Courtenay Dinwiddie, General Secretary, 331 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Foundation

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization, Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 620 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

?

Is your organization listed in the Survey's Directory of Social Agencies? If not—why not?

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.—Mrs. F. Robertson Jones. President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. C. M. Hincks, general director; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 450 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, child guidance, mental disease, mental defect, psychiatric social work and other related topics. Catalogue of publications sent on request. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—450 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—C. M. Bookman, president, Cincinnati; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 82 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-ninth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Philadelphia, May 15-21, 1932. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 1133 Broadway, New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro social workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Religious Organizations

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.—386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, general secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, associate secretary; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of secretaries for advisory service in relation to the work of 1,288 local Y.W.C.A's in the United States with industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 85 American secretaries at work in 39 centers in 15 countries in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary.

Fields of Activity: Civics and Community Cooperation, Education, Extension and Field Service, Farm and Rural Work, Junior Auxiliaries, Legislation, Peace, Religion and Religious Education, Service for Foreign Born, Social Service, Work for Blind and Sight Conservation, Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Vocational Guidance and Employment.

Official Publication: The Jewish Woman.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES—347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Composed of 360 business and professional men representing 1,500 local Associations. Maintains a staff of 120 secretaries serving in the United States and 150 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. William B. Foster, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

DIRECTORY RATES

Graphic: 30c per (actual) line (12 insertions a year)

Graphic and Midmonthly 28c per (actual) line (24 insertions a year)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; Machinists Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION— 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Braucher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music, drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Pamphlets and Periodicals

Inexpensive literature which, however, important, does not warrant costly advertising, may be advertised to advantage in the Pamphlets and Periodicals column of Survey Graphic and Midmonthly.

RATES:—75c a line (actual) for four insertions.

(*Continued from page* 485) wagon in 1849 from Iowa City to the Pacific Coast. For much of the route their only companions, aside from their little girl, were an old man and two youths on horseback. After many grueling experiences the little party reached the dreaded desert beyond Salt Lake City. Part way across, their water almost gone and their oxen weak from lack of food, they were passed by another party somewhat better supplied. The one woman in that group begged that their supplies be shared with the Royces, but the men refused, urging the latter to return to the border of the desert for water and grass for their cattle. By doing so the Royce party finally passed the desert, after much suffering and the loss of two of their oxen, and started up the long incline of the Sierras, their remaining oxen growing daily more feeble and their progress slower.

Suddenly two horsemen were seen riding firmly down the rough trail toward them. "We saw," writes Mrs. Royce,

that each of them led by a halter a fine mule. . . . As they came near they smiled and the forward one said, "Well sir, you are the man we are after! . . . you and your wife and that little girl are what brought us as far as this. You see we belong to the Relief Company sent out by order of the United States government to help the late emigrants over the mountains. We were ordered only as far as Truckee Pass. When we got there we met a little company that had just got in. They'd been in a snowstorm at the summit, 'most got froze to death themselves, lost some of their cattle, and just managed to get to where some of our men had fixed a relief camp. . . . There was a woman and some children with them; and that woman set right to work at us fellows to go on over the mountains after a family she said they'd met on the desert going back for grass and water 'cause they'd missed their way. She said there was only one wagon, and there was a woman and child in it; and she knew they could never get through them cañons and over them ridges without help. We told her we had no orders to go any farther then. She said she didn't care for orders. She didn't believe anybody would blame us for doing what we were sent out to do, if we did have to go farther than ordered. And she kept at me so, I couldn't get rid of her. You see I've got a wife and little girl of my own; so I felt just how it was; and I got this man to come with me and here we are, to give you more to eat, if you want it, let you have these two mules, and tell you how to get right over the mountains the best and quickest way. . . . These two mules are yours till you get through to the gold mines; and all Uncle Sam asks is that they shall be brought safely to his boys' headquarters in Sacramento City as soon as possible after you get into California." Thus by the wise forethought of our good government, and the chivalrous management of this faithful agent, I was provided for to a sufficiency that would have looked to me two hours before like a fairy dream.

This dramatic account shows public administration at its best. Mr. deSchweinitz warned us wisely that it is harder in public than it is in private social work to do different things for different people. That surely is so. And yet, as Mr. deSchweinitz would undoubtedly agree, this harder task can be accomplished if the will for it is strong enough, as it was in the case of these federal officials 82 years ago. The one at Sacramento who organized the relief unit was presumably under no orders to render such extra service. (He might readily have questioned whether the federal government had constitutional right to give material relief to persons in need.) And the two who disobeyed orders in pushing on to the rescue of the exhausted travelers placed in jeopardy the very positions by which they and their families were supported. The records of public service are of course filled with deeds like these. Usually, as here, it is the urge of a dramatic emergency which inspires the government official to break through the tendency to routine. And yet the less dramatic appeals of everyday human need have been increasingly effective in public service in recent years.

In the impending winter an army of exhausted families will start their struggle up the great divide. The writer is very hopeful that the rescue expeditions now organizing under both public and private auspices will reach these families before it is too late. As the two groups press on together may it not be that the source of orders will be forgotten, and the unfortunate contrast between the two forms of social effort left before long for historians to discuss.

FRED S. HALL
Editor Social Work Year Book

With Apologies

TO THE EDITOR: I regret that there was an unfortunate typographic error in your printing of my article on Medical Service for the Middle Class in your edition of July 1, 1931.

The general intent of that article was to show to hospital and nursing organizations that there is a way out from their prevailing financial embarrassments and a more effective method of producing satisfactory relief in sickness for the middle class.

This way out was stated to be the more effective use of the people's own resources in their own service, on lines similar to those by which other industries fill other needs, without resort to benevolence (there being plenty of need for benevolence in other directions).

To illustrate this and to show what the "enabling dollar"—that enables the use of the people's own resources—can do in contrast to the "doping dollar" that causes atrophy of the forces of self-help, I cited the accomplishment of a Boston nursing organization that with contributions and endowment income of only $8000 had enabled in a recent year some $330,000 worth of useful work to be done:—simply by enabling the forces of self-help existing in the community to do their quiet work through the services brought into being by this organization.

By an unfortunate mistake the figures were changed so that the sum of $80,000 instead of $8000 was given as the amount of annual contribution used to produce this substantial accomplishment.

I shall be greatly obliged if you will correct this error so far as possible.

R. M. BRADLEY
Thomas Thompson Trust, Boston

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

GOSSIP: of People and Things

Stet!

AT long last the various warring elements in the mid-west city had been reconciled and the Community Chest was an accomplished fact, the first literature printed and mailed. Into its office, hot on the heels of the mailing, boiled an irate lady. "This is outrageous. How dared you bring a birth-control organization into the Chest. You can take us out right now." "But madam," protested the startled executive, "there is no birth-control organization in the Chest." "Don't try to fool me, young man," she shot back, "Here it is right in your own booklet. There, look at that." And there it was—Preventorium for Children.

THE VIRGINIA Conference of Social Work is not inarticulate when it comes to speaking up on social legislation. At its recent annual meeting its resolutions covered a whole program of social action—child welfare, mental hygiene, convict labor, health and sanitation—with special emphasis on women and children in industry. Judge John L. Ingram of Richmond was elected president.

STANDING stalwartly on the side of organized labor the National Conference of Catholic Charities has withdrawn its annual meeting from Cleveland and will hold it instead, from September 27 to October 1, in Wilkesbarre, Pa. All the downtown hotels in Cleveland except one are involved in a strike situation, the issue being the refusal of the Hotel Men's Association to renew a long standing contract with the union of hotel workers. "In view of its interest in organized labor the Conference," says William L. Igoe, its president, "cannot meet in Cleveland with conditions as they are."

As an evidence of its social welfare activity, New York's blue ribbon county, Westchester, points with pride to the fact that more than one twentieth of all the positions filled in 1929 and 1930 by the Joint Vocational Service were in its agencies, public and private. Public health nurses were most in demand, the positions filled covering the whole range of professional work at salaries of $1800 to $2500. In 1930 the call for school nurses increased notably over 1929.

"I STILL don't know what happened," writes Mary B. Holsinger, executive secretary of the New York State Conference of Social Work. "We planned an all-day regional conference at Malone for four counties in the extreme north-eastern part of the state. I felt it would be worth while if fifty people came though I had a sneaking hope of a hundred. Our actual registrations numbered 299, half of them from towns of less than 5000 population who drove more than fifty miles to come to the meeting. Quite half of the attendance was from that much discussed 'lay group' so hard to catch for any kind of a social-work conference. Only ten of the entire registration had ever been to a state conference. Perhaps all this time we should have been carrying the conference to the people instead of trying to lure people to the conference."

THE NATIONAL Conference of Social Work has moved its executive office from 277 East Long Street, Columbus, Ohio, to 82 North High Street. Howard R. Knight, the executive secretary, leaves this month for six weeks in Europe to lay ground wires for American participation in next year's International Conference of Social Work at Frankfurt, a task and a trip that was voted to him by the Executive Committee of the National Conference.

Health in St. Louis

"MR. W. had an abcess on his lung and malaria fever in Crawford County."

"The J. children have severe cases of impetigo, also Andrew should go to the ear clinic. Meditation was prescribed for the other children."

"The children are in excellent health. We have attended to the teeth and find two of them to be overweight."

From case records of the Provident Association

UNEMPLOYMENT, The Mounting Cost of Relief and The Child are the three topics announced for the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work on September 25 and 26 at Swampscott, Massachusetts.

ANOTHER veteran of social work, C. J. Atkinson, executive secretary of the Boys' Club Federation, has retired to the select company of honoraries. Mr. Atkinson has been active in boys' work for fifty-six years. He came to the Federation in 1914 when it had a membership of thirty clubs and an enrollment of twenty-five hundred boys. He leaves it with 258 clubs with some 251,000 boys.

HASTINGS H. HART, veteran of them all, finds the pleasant paths of retirement still closed to him. "Most men in their eightieth year," he said to a group of youngsters at Minneapolis, "begin to take things easy. But my boss just gave me more work to do. Although," he added, twinkling behind his glasses, "he did at the same time give me a raise in salary."

TAKING A RIDE on a cow is no longer the favorite outdoor sport of the boys at Hope Haven, an institution in New Orleans. Boys assigned to the dairy had a way of taking an early morning canter on Bossy before many people were about. Father Wynhoven, the director, heard of it. Every boy rider who is caught now finds a deduction in his weekly pay envelop with a charge slip, "For ride on cow, $.25."

THE PITTSBURG Y.W.C.A. has chosen Helen Marshall Woodward to head its new city-wide department of vocational guidance which will offer free service to any individual or organization requesting it. Miss Woodward is a product of Columbia and Harvard Universities and Swarthmore College and has recently done special investigations for the Rockefeller Foundation.

Personals

JAMES E. WEST and BARRON COLLIER of New York, GEORGE W. OLMSTEAD of Ludlow, Pa., and ROBERT S. HALE of Boston were the standard bearers of the Boy Scouts of America at the Sixth International Boy Scout Conference in Vienna in July. Forty-three nations were represented.

ELIZABETH G. FOX, now executive director of the Visiting Nurse Service, New Haven, has been awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal by the International Committee of the Red Cross in recognition of her service in time of peace as national director of the Public Health Service of the American Red Cross.

EDWARD T. DEVINE has turned his ripe experience in educational social welfare and civic work to the monumental task of steering and it may be goading New York into a better municipal life. He has been appointed executive vice-chairman of the Committee of One Thousand, William Jay Schieffelin, chairman, formed last winter to follow through on the results of legislative inquiries, and of independent research into the way New York City is run. The committee is divided into fifteen groups with civic education no less than civic reform as a major objective.

LIBRARIANS like their conferences in large doses and do not want to taper off. At its recent annual meeting at Yale University the American Library Association voted down overwhelmingly the proposal to hold biennial instead of annual conventions. Josephine A. Rathbone, vice-director of the Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, was elected president.

ANNA D. WOLF, associate professor of nursing and superintendent of nurses at the University of Chicago clinics, has been appointed director of the School of Nursing and of nursing service of the New York Hospital. She will begin her new duties in the Fall.

MRS. ISABELLA W. BAKER, since 1922 national director of home hygiene and care of the sick of the American Red Cross, has resigned and is at present regaling herself with European travel.

DAVID M. SCHNEIDER, recently with the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, has been appointed director of the Bureau of Research of the New York State Department of Social Welfare.

MINNIE E. KELLEY, recently with the School Attendance Department of Providence, has joined the staff of the Rhode Island Children's Friend Society.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

ENGRAVING

GILL ENGRAVING CO., Photo Engravers, 140 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Careful, expert, artistic work. Twenty-four hour service. Ask The Survey about us. We do all the engraving for Survey Midmonthly and Survey Graphic.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

R. ORTHWINE, 344 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. Invincible steel files, letter and cap sizes, with all standard combinations; steel storage cabinets—office furniture, wood and steel, commercial grades and up. Office supplies, marble desk sets, etc. Wholesale and retail, attractive prices—write.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED